

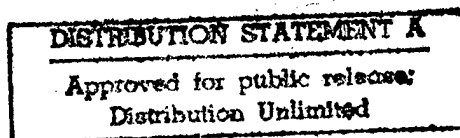
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Southeast Asia Report

No. 1287



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18 May 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1287

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PLANS OF FORMER MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Ali Murtopo, former minister of information, announced that he would be active in the Functional Group after he leaves his position Monday. Ali Murtopo is apparently close to his colleagues and to the new ministers at the palace.

Meanwhile, Purnomo Sidhi, former minister of public works, announced plans to join in the Indonesian Contractor's Consortium, which manages projects in East Timor. Purnomo Sidhi is known as the minister who "exported" projects to East Timor, and stepped in when the position of contractors was threatened there.

Former Minister of Agriculture Soedarsono, who had held the post for 5 years, said he had no future plans, as yet. But it is rumored that he will return to Gajah Mada University.

Former Minister of Industries Suhud said he would rest for a while; however, he is definitely a part of the Asahan Authority.

"My duties in the project are not settled", said Suhud, who is also chairman of the Asahan Project Authority. Reportedly, Asahan needs to increase production, train its staff, closely monitor the price of aluminum, which is rising rapidly, and prepare reports.

The former minister of state for economics, finance and industry and chairman of the National Development Planning Board was not prepared to discuss his future plans.

When asked if he would return to college, or to another field, Widjojo Nitisastro only smiled, and waved the question aside. But a MERDEKA source said he definitely would remain in government circles.

Harun Zain, former minister of manpower and transmigration said he would try and sum up his knowledge in the field of labor. "With my practical experience and my theoretical concepts, I will start to write," he said.

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CSO: 4213/58

ECONOMICS OFFICIAL FEARS INCREASE IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] International banking circles fear that Indonesia's balance of payments deficit will reach \$4 billion in fiscal year 1983-84, according to Dr Hadi Soesastro, chief of the Economics Department of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He spoke about this to 30 businessmen in Jakarta on Saturday, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the magazine, TEMPO.

According to Hadi Soesastro, at present, the Indonesian economy is under severe pressures. In the short run, the economy is influenced by changes in the balance of payments, which have been fluctuating during the past 5 years.

In the past, Indonesia had a surplus in its balance of payments; moreover, the surplus was rising. The surplus was \$800 million in 1978-79, and \$2 billion in 1980-81. However, in 1981-82, the surplus fell to \$800 million, once again. And, in fiscal year 1982-83, which ended 31 March, what had been a surplus became a deficit of around \$2.4 billion.

For fiscal year 1983-84, which begins on 1 April, it is feared the deficit will reach \$4 billion. That pessimistic estimate is based on ongoing transactions, totaling a deficit of \$8 to \$10 billion. The 1983-84 budget proposed by the government estimates a deficit of only \$6 billion in ongoing transactions.

The ongoing balance represents receipts for oil, liquid natural gas, and nonoil exports weighed against the outflow for imports and services. The 1983-84 budget projects imports of goods and services totaling \$27,026,000,000 as against exports totaling \$20,283,000,000 a deficit of \$6,203,000,000.

The balance of payments represents the balance of ongoing transactions, foreign assistance and the payment of debts during the fiscal year involved.

The 1983-84 budget projects \$5,792,000,000 in foreign aid, and debt payments of \$1.05 billion. With the budget's estimate of a deficit of \$6,203,000,000 in ongoing transactions, this would mean a balance of payments deficit of \$1,461,000,000.

Hadi Soesastro said estimates of the deficit in ongoing transactions were greater than budget projections, because of a drop in export revenues, especially for oil and liquid natural gas.

According to 1983-84 budget projections, oil revenues were expected to reach \$7,679,000,000. The government's estimate was based on the OPEC price of \$34 per barrel, and production of 1.4 million barrels per day. The OPEC special session at the beginning of March set the price of oil at \$29 per barrel, and limited Indonesia to a quota of 1.35 million barrels per day.

Although the OPEC price has fallen by \$5 per barrel, Hadi Soesastro strongly believes that "this is still not consistent with the market situation." He estimates the price will fall to \$26-28 per barrel.

At that level, he noted, Indonesia will have a deficit of 9 to 10 billion dollars in ongoing transactions in fiscal 1983-84. "Of course, this is a rough estimate." On that basis, it is feared that Indonesia's balance of payments deficit will be around \$4 billion.

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CSO: 4213/58

WORLD RECESSION AFFECTS VALUE OF RUPIAH

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The Bank Indonesia has reduced the value of the rupiah from 702.5 to the dollar to 970 to the dollar, as of Wednesday. This means the number of rupiahs to the dollar has increased by 38 percent. The government has established the new rate to protect the Indonesian economy against the consequences of the prolonged world recession, and falling oil prices. With this measure, the development planned for fiscal 1983-84 will not be threatened.

"With the change in the rate of the rupiah against the dollar, it is hoped that our foreign exchange reserves can be preserved, and serve as capital for carrying out development, and strengthen the competitive power of the Indonesian economy in the world economy," Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, told the press.

Several hours later, at the Ministry of Information, Ali Wardhana acknowledged that the devaluation could result in an increase in the inflation rate. But the government has taken protective measures, such as ensuring sufficient quantities of rice, sugar and oil, at unchanged prices. Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto added that current PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corp] fuel oil reserves totaled 2.2 million kiloliters, a supply sufficient to avoid an inflationary price rise.

The decision to devaluate was promoted primarily by Indonesia's economic difficulties in the midst of the world recession. The world economy has been in a recession since 1979, with decreased economic activity, as reflected in figures on the pace of economic growth. In 1978, the industrialized nations' economies grew at the rate of 4.1 percent; in 1981, the rate had dropped to 1.2 percent and in 1982, the rate was minus .3 percent.

ASEAN nations, which normally have very high rates of economic growth, experienced a similar trend. Malaysia, for example, fell from a growth rate of 7.4 percent in 1978 to just 4 percent in 1982. Singapore's growth rate fell from 10.2 percent in 1978 to 5.8 percent in 1982, and Thailand's rate from 12 percent in 1978 to 4.5 percent in 1982. Indonesia's economic growth rate was 7.7 percent in 1978; dropped slightly in 1979; advanced to 9.9 percent in 1980; and fell thereafter.

High interest rates in the international market reflect the policies of the industrialized nations, and are aimed at preventing inflation in their respective nations. This is because inflation hinders investment, which reduces jobs.

High inflation and high interest rates over the past 3 years, reduced capital investment, and aggravated the world recession. The consequences are worldwide, including the developing nations.

The prolonged recession is further aggravated by the attempts of many nations to preserve their economies through protection against the invasion of foreign imports, and devaluation, to stimulate their own exports.

This situation has doubled Indonesia's problems. Since Indonesia is an exporter of commodities similar to those of, for example, Malaysia, when our inflation rate is very high, the cost of our products will be very high, compared to the cost of similar Malaysian products. As a result, we will lose in the competition for markets in the industrialized states.

If those products, such as textiles, are marketed in West Germany, where the inflation rate is far lower than in Indonesia, the ability of our products to compete against West German products is reduced, because the cost of production is much lower in West Germany. Without protection, Indonesian products will not be able to compete. If our difficulties in penetrating the West German market are compounded by the imposition of an import quota, our problems are doubled.

The difficulty in marketing Indonesian exports in West Germany, for example, is further complicated by the fact that the rate of the German mark has fallen, relative to the rupiah, over the past 4 years. In December 1978, the rate was 340 rupiahs to the mark; in December 1982, the rate was 282 rupiahs to the mark. This means the rupiahs received by the exporters of Indonesian products has declined, while the cost of production in Indonesia has increased faster than in West Germany.

This has come about because during the past 4 years, Indonesia has not made any adjustments, while the rest of the world has taken protective measures.

Ali Wardhana noted that between 1980 and March 1983, several nations devaluated their currency, some more than once. The number of devaluations increased from year to year. In 1982, 16 nations devaluated. This year, as of 23 March, 14 nations have devaluated, 10 in March, alone. France, for example, has devaluated 4 times in less than 3 years.

World economic problems are reflected in trade, both in the industrialized and developing states. Indonesia had a trade deficit of \$1.1 billion in 1978; registered a surplus in 1979 and 1980; but suffered a \$2.3 billion deficit in 1981 and a \$6.2 billion deficit in 1982.

Given such a situation, it is not surprising that Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves fell from \$7.3 billion in March 1981 to just \$3.3 billion as of 10 March 1983.

Exports are increasingly difficult, so that adding to foreign exchange reserves is increasingly difficult. In contrast, since the price of goods imported from many nations is increasingly cheap, as the result of lower production costs, and a favorable exchange rate, their exchange reserves are increasing. Indonesia is being flooded by imported goods, hampering the development of our own industries.

To increase exchange reserves, one can seek credit. But this is difficult at present. The world's economic problems have made international bankers increasingly cautious about granting loans, so as to avoid cases like Mexico, Argentina and others, who are unable to pay their debts. Also, the funds available to international banks are declining, with the withdrawal of surplus dollars by oil producing nations like OPEC.

Moreover, incurring loans from abroad in a time of problems with export revenues, will worsen the debt service ratio, which compares financial obligations against export results. Several years ago, the ratio was 16.5 percent, meaning 16.5 percent of Indonesia's export revenues for that year went to pay international debts. Ali Wardhana indicated that Indonesia's current debt service ratio is approaching 20 percent. International experts regard a debt service ratio of over 20 percent as "critical."

For Indonesia, which depends on oil for up to 70 percent of its export revenues, the prospects are even worse. This is because beginning in February, in accordance with OPEC decisions, the price of Indonesian oil fell \$5 per barrel, while production was limited to 1.35 million barrels per day.

As a result of the drop in oil prices, the 1983-84 budget's projections of 8.8 trillion rupiahs in oil export revenues must be revised to about 7.3 trillion rupiahs. "If this happens, there must be a reduction in expenditures," said Ali Wardhana. Reducing routine expenditures would be difficult, since this involves wages, pensions, and other personnel costs.

On the other hand, reducing development expenditures will have a great effect on the population, because many projects like SD INPRES [expansion unknown] will be halted. Jobs and production will be reduced.

With devaluation. Large reductions in both routine and development expenditures will be unnecessary. "Moreover, state revenues will be somewhat greater than 1983-84 budget estimates", Ali Wardhana noted. Development can proceed, but priorities for development projects will be more stringent. "We may also find it necessary to reinvestigate the timing of development projects."

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CSO: 4213/58

STEPS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST GROUP OF 50 PETITIONERS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Steps will be taken against the Group of 50 Petitioners, according to Attorney General Ismail Saleh, after meeting with retired Lt Gen M. Yasin in his office on Saturday.

But his office will consider the matter closed if the Group of 50 Petitioners ceases its activity, he added.

Gen M. Yasin met with the attorney general in his office for about an hour. According to Ismail Saleh, the general was summoned in connection with his request to go on a religious pilgrimage. That request will be granted following a discussion between the head of the Supreme Court and the minister of justice.

Ismail Saleh said the general's good intentions to go on the pilgrimage will be given full cooperation. This means M. Yasin will be permitted to travel abroad. The attorney general indicated that there are no problems for M. Yasin.

Answering a correspondent's query, M. Yasin said he had not been active in the Group of 50 Petitioners for 2 years. "I want to return to God", he said; this will allow him to spend time in introspection.

Responding to a question on the progress of the Group of 50 Petitioners without the general, the attorney general said, "I leave that up to you." But he said firmly that steps would be taken against any Group of 50 members engaging in dangerous activities. The intelligence apparatus will carry out efforts to block that danger, he noted.

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CSO: 4213/58

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

ABDOERACHMAN DJAJAPRAWIRA--The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the government of Paraguay has agreed to the appointment of Abdoerachman Djajaprawira as Indonesian ambassador to Paraguay. Abdoerachman Djajaprawira, who was born in Jakarta on 7 October 1928, graduated from senior high school in 1949, the Foreign Service Academy in 1954, and the School for Interpreters at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. He also attended the University of Madrid in 1967. In addition to Indonesian he speaks English, French, and Spanish. Abdoerachman Djajaprawira entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1954 and has served as chief of the Benelux desk in the Directorate for European affairs. Abdoerachman Djajaprawira is also accredited as Indonesian ambassador to Chile and Argentina and resides in Buenos Aires. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Mar 83 pp 1, 2] 5170

AMBASSADOR ABDURRAHMAN GUNADIRDJA--Abdurrahman Gunadirdja, Indonesian ambassador to Iraq, on Sunday [20 March] delivered his letters of credence to President Saddam Hussein at the Presidential Palace in Baghdad, the Indonesian Embassy in Baghdad has reported. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Mar 83 p 8] 5170

SENIOR OFFICIALS IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH--On Monday [21 March] seven senior officials in the Ministry of Health were installed in office by Suwardjono Suryaningrat, minister of health. The officials included: Doctor Soekaryo, secretary general of the Ministry of Health, replacing the former incumbent, Doctor Soejoto; Dr. B. R. M. Mardjono Poerbonegoro as inspector general of the Ministry of Health, replacing the former incumbent, Dr. Bachrawi Wongsokusumo; Dr M. Isa as director general of Health Services, replacing Dr I. G. M. Brata Ranuh; Dr Soeyono Yahya as director of Community Health Development, replacing the former incumbent, Dr R. Soebekti; and Dr I. G. M. Brata Ranuh as director of the Health Center Development Fund, replacing the former incumbent, Dr Rizali Noor. Also installed in office were Doctor Hapsara, as the chief of the Health Education and Training Center, replacing the former

incumbent, Dr M. Isa; and Doctor Brotowasisto, chief of the Planning Bureau, replacing the former incumbent, Doctor Hapsara. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Mar 83 p 2] 5170

OFFICE DIRECTORS IN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS--Atmono Suryo, director general of the Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday [19 March] installed two office directors in their respective functions within the directorate. They are: Jacob Piay as director of International Trade Relations, replacing Adiwoso Abubakar, who has been appointed director general of the ASEAN National Secretariat; and Sanadji as director of Technical and Economic Services Cooperations, replacing Jacob Piay in that function. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Mar 83 p 1] 5170

ABDULLAH KAMIL--Abdullah Kamil, staff advisor to the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs and former chief of the Indonesian Mission to the United Nations, has been appointed temporary acting director of the Directorate General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing Munawir Syadjali. Munawir Syadjali, in turn, has been appointed minister of religion in the cabinet. Last Tuesday [22 March] Abdullah Kamil traveled to Bangkok to accompany Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja at the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting and the ASEAN-EEC dialogue, which will be held, beginning on Wednesday, 23 March. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

H. SOEPARDJO ROESTAM--H. Soepardjo Roestam, the recently-appointed minister of internal affairs, was born in Sokaraja (Banyumas Regency) [Central Java] on 12 August 1926. He has been governor of Central Java since 28 December 1974. He said he will begin the performance of his new duties, seeking to carry out the will of God, and will do his best. The first telephone call of congratulations came from his brother-in-law, Police Major General (Retired) Subekti. After completing his high school education in Purwokerto [Central Java] he began military training in the PETA [Defenders of the Fatherland, a Japanese-sponsored military unit during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II]. He also attended the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, in the United States, and the Army Staff and Command School in Bandung. He is married, and his wife's name is Kardinah. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 1] 5170

PROF DR MOCHTAR KUSUMAATMADJA--Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has been re-appointed minister of foreign affairs. He is always smiling and enjoys a good joke. He was born in Jakarta on 17 February 1929. A graduate of the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia, he obtained his degree as a doctor of laws from Padjadjaran University in 1962. Later on, he studied law at Yale University, Harvard Law School, and the University of Chicago. He was subsequently dean of the Faculty of Law at Padjadjaran University. Before being appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1978 he was minister of justice (1974-77). During the general session of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], 7-11 March, Mochtar was in India, representing President Soeharto at the nonaligned summit meeting. A close associate has said: "Our minister of foreign affairs likes to read. He often goes in and out of bookstores, buying old books." [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 1] 5170

GENERAL PONIMAN--The name of the new minister of defense has frequently appeared in the press. On 8 March he turned over the post of Army chief of staff to his replacement, Lieutenant General Rudini. He is known as a soldier who has a simple manner of doing things. He is pragmatic, calm, and smiles frequently. Because he is not a colorful personality, he ordinarily does not appear in the press. Poniman was born in Surakarta [Central Java] on 18 July 1926 and raised in West Java. He has served in the Army for 38 years. He attended Dutch grammar and high schools before World War II. During World War II he served in the Renseitai [Japanese militia unit] at Cimahi [West Java] and the Kambu Kyoikutai School in Bogor. He attended the Army Staff and Command School in 1956 and the reorganized Army Staff and Command School in 1964. He served as a company commander in the Siliwangi Division in 1945, was battalion commander, chief of staff of a regiment, and commanded a military subdistrict (all in the Siliwangi Division). He was chief of staff of Military Region III/17 August (1965), commander of Military Region III/17 August, commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, commander of Military Region V/Jakarta (1966-73), commander of Defense Region I (1974), deputy chief of staff of the Army and then Army chief of staff. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 1] 5170

DR ALI SAID--Dr Ali Said is slender and tall and is one of the old faces, continuing in office as minister of justice. He came to public attention for the first time as a military judge sitting at a session of the Extraordinary Military High Court which tried former First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Subandrio, who was charged with involvement in the G-30-S/PKI [abortive coup led by the Indonesian Communist Party in 1965]. He also was a judge at the trial of Nyono, a former leader of the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party]. He became better known as Indonesian attorney general in 1979. At the beginning of 1981 this father of three children became Indonesian minister of justice, a post which he still holds. Lt Gen (Retired) Ali Said was born in Magelang [Central Java] on 12 June 1927. Like Doctor Sudharmono, minister and state secretary, and Attorney General Dr Ismail Saleh, Ali Said, who has a full "bass" voice, is a graduate of the Military Law Institute in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

H. HARMOKO--When his name was made public as the new minister of information, Harmoko was chief editor of the publications POS KOTA and TERBIT. He heard the news while seated at home. Present in the room with him were his wife, their four children, several close relatives, and four journalists. When his eldest child, Wijayanti, (9 years old) went to congratulate him after hearing the name of his father mentioned, Harmoko stopped him. He said that, as a religious family, first of all they should give thanks to God. Then he led the prayers, reading the Surah [saying of the Prophet Mohammed] Al-Fatihah. He was born in the village of Patihanrowo, Kertosono District, Nganjuk Regency, East Java, on 7 February 1939. After attending elementary and secondary school, he studied as a journalist. Most recently, he has attended the National Defense Institute in Jakarta. He is the 3rd child in a family of 10 brothers and sisters. He began his journalistic career as a reporter for the newspaper MERDEKA and then moved to the newspaper HARIAN UMUM AB and to API. He has risen swiftly. In 1965 this son of Asmopawiro

was already editor of the Javanese language magazine MERDIKO. In 1966 he became publisher of POS KOTA and in 1968 he became publisher of MIMBAR KITA and an analyst for the magazine KETAHANAN NASIONAL. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR RADIUS PRAWIRO--He is the new minister of finance. He is known as a man who is fond of statistics, and this is why he has been chosen for his new post. He was born in Yogyakarta on 29 June 1928. He was previously minister of trade and cooperatives and is considered to have handled successfully the case of the PERTAMINA [National Gas and Oil Company] tankers. He is open but cautious in dealing with reporters. Consequently, he is not a source for sensational news. He is articulate, but it is difficult to get much out of him. Although he is careful, he is not a silent person. He speaks a great deal and always answers all questions asked of him, although the answers may not satisfy the questioner. His principal hobby is photography. He served in the Army from 1945 to 1951. He later studied accounting and was appointed as assistant accountant in the State Accounting Directorate and was also a member of the Financial Auditing Body. After 1967 he became governor of the Bank Indonesia and was later minister of trade and cooperatives. This father of four children is a graduate of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia and the Netherlands Higher Institute of Economics in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR RACHMAT SALEH--He is the new minister of trade. He was born in Surabaya on 1 May 1930 and is of Madurese origin. However, he is not open in manner like the people of East Java in general. Indeed, he gives the impression that he has a rather closed manner. Rachmat Saleh is one of the most difficult cabinet ministers to get close to. However, when he wants to talk, his comments are often highly "valuable." However, this does not mean that he is unfriendly. If reporters ask him about other questions outside his office in order to obtain news, he likes to answer them. If he doesn't want to answer them, he just listens, smiles, chuckles, and puffs away on one of his beloved cigars. This economist from the University of Indonesia began his career at the Bank Indonesia in 1956. He is married to R. Isjati; they have four children. Although he is generally busy in his office, he still enjoys tennis, golf, and bowling. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR BUSTANIL ARIFIN--He is the new minister of cooperatives. When he was deputy minister for cooperative affairs, he became well-known. He often appeared on television, visiting various areas of the country and observing developments in the field of cooperatives. In addition to serving as a deputy minister, he was also chief of the Bureau of Logistical Affairs [BULOG]. Bustanil was born Padangpanjang, West Sumatra, on 10 October 1925. He attended the Faculty of Law at Padjadjaran University in Bandung and the Army Staff and Command School. He retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant general. He has had considerable experience in the field of logistics. He is often invited to speak to Army logistics training courses. When he was appointed deputy minister for cooperative affairs in 1978, he continued to hold the post of chief of BULOG. In 1976 at the time a corruption case involving Budiadji, chief of the East Kalimantan office of BULOG,

came to public attention, Bustanil spoke out clearly and openly to reporters, saying: "There is no chief of a regional office of BULOG who would dare to serve under me." Bustanil said that any chief of a regional office of BULOG who had two wives would be transferred. Another regional office chief who was manager of a soccer club was ordered to choose: BULOG or the soccer Club. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR ACHMAD AFFANDI--The new minister of agriculture has spent a long time in the field of agriculture. He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Indonesia in Bogor in 1958. He was one of the leaders in the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture at Bogor, which is now known as the Bogor Agricultural Institute. Affandi, who was born in Kuningan (West Java) on 27 October 1927, was also a leader in the establishment of the Agricultural Five Efforts program [Panca Usaha Pertanian] at Karawang in 1969, which later developed into the Community Development Program [BIMAS]. He attended specialized training at the University of Kentucky in the United States for 1 year and a security orientation course at the Army Staff and Command School in Bandung (1962). Affandi has two sons and one daughter. Affandi is said to like playing golf. However, since he was ill several years ago, he rarely plays. "He likes to play pong-pong," says Suratin, his chauffeur. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

SOEDJARWO--He continues in office as minister of forestry. As a small boy he lived in a forest. His skill in managing forests is inherited from his father, Raden Ngabei Sarajo, a forest supervisor at Dinoloyo, Central Java. Soedjarwo was born in Wonogiri on 15 April 1922. His career in the forestry field began when he became chief of the Forestry Service of the Special Area of Yogyakarta and served in that post in the 1960's. At that time he developed the concept of "using the forests for the benefit of society," which he applied in the Gunung Kidul area. He was appointed by President Soekarno as minister of forestry and served in that position from 1964 to 1966. In 1967 forestry affairs were turned into a directorate general, and Soedjarwo's position became that of director general of forestry affairs. On 24 December 1982 he retired from that position, but the day before he was reappointed minister of forestry. The Soedjarwo family at home is not particularly surprised when it sees him on TV. His wife only hopes that her husband will continue to be trusted to do his job. This father of four children is a graduate of the Bogor Forestry Academy. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR HARTARTO--The new minister of industry was born just 51 years ago on 30 May 1932 in Delanggu Klaten, Central Java. His most recent post was that of director general of the Basic Chemical Industry. In the view of reporters Hartarto as director general of the Basic Chemical Industry was generally open and frank in manner. However, in providing information, he is careful and usually provides background information as well. This father of five children married Mrs Hartini in Sukabumi on 3 July 1961. When he received a KOMPAS reporter at his home in Kebayoran Baru on Wednesday evening [16 March], he looked like anyone else. He was wearing a cotton shirt and leather sandals. Dr Hartarto graduated from the University of Australia [as published; probably Australian National University] in 1958. His first working experience was in the Leces Paper Factory (1960-64). He became director of the Padalarang

Paper Factory (1965), serving there until 1966. He has also worked for the State Salt Enterprise, the Padang Cement Company, the Cibinong Cement Company, was chief of the Chemical Industry Service, and most recently was director general of the Basic Chemical Industry. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

PROFESSOR DOCTOR SUBROTO--He continues in office as minister of mining and energy. Among reporters he is known as a minister who smiles easily and is friendly. If he has occasion to talk to reporters, he is frank in manner. In providing information he is very careful. If he is asked a question but the questioner is not well versed in the matter, Subroto calmly and in a relaxed way rephrases the question. He was born in Surakarta, Central Java, on 19 September 1928. As a minister he wears a tie with butterflies on it. If he is given the opportunity to speak on an official occasion, he makes use of his chance and does a good job of it. In the office he is not merely limited to mining matters. He also handles energy questions, including electricity. The challenge which we now face he regards as a dividend from petroleum to continue with the national development program. He studied in the Faculty of Economics [as published; does not give the university] and obtained a bachelor's degree in 1952. He studied at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He obtained a doctorate in economics from the faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. He once served as director general of research and development in the Ministry of Trade. He was minister of transmigration and cooperatives (1971-73) and was minister of energy, transmigration, and cooperatives (1973-78). [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 pp 9, 12] 5170

DR SUYONO SOSRODARSONO--He is the new minister of public works. He was trained by the former minister of public works and energy, the late Doctor Sutami. His career began when he successfully built the Karangates Reservoir. After successfully completing the Karangates project, he was appointed director general of waterworks affairs in 1966. His long career in the public works field began in 1955 when he was an employee of the People's Housing Office and then became chief of that office. He then served as chief of the Public Works Office for South Sumatra Province. In 1963 he became chief of the Directorate of Building Administration. His last position before becoming a minister was that of secretary general of the Ministry of Public Works, a post which he has held since January 1982, having replaced Doctor Julianto, who died. His highest education was at Bandung Technological Institute. He and his wife, Doctor Astuti, have three daughters. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

ROESMIN NURJADIN--He continues in office as minister of communications. He is unusual in appearance for a senior Indonesian air force officer. He is tall, well-built, well-dressed, with a small mustache on his upper lip. He is calm in manner but has an air of authority. He was born in Malang, East Java, on 21 May 1930. His career as a minister began when he was called back home from his post as air attache in Moscow. The former commander of "Fighter" Squadron III was assigned a new position: that of minister and commander of the Air Force. Under difficult circumstances he provided successful leadership for the Air Force. When he served as a diplomat in London and

Washington, Air Marshal Roesmin Nurjadin often attended sessions of IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia, an aid consortium]. In March 1978, he was called back to Indonesia and thereafter began his new career as minister of communications. Roesmin is married to R. A. Soerjati; they have three children. His hobbies include reading and golf. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

ACHMAD TAHIR--He is the new minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications. "I ask the host to take note. When the Army chief of staff's reception is over, I will go to attend the public announcement on the cabinet." This was stated by Achmad Tahir, who the night before was still secretary general of the Ministry of Communications, when we met him that evening, before he left for the reception with his wife. He was born in Kisaran, North Sumatra, in 1924. Tahir had previously had a career in the Army and was now general chairman of the Indonesian Veterans' Legion. He enjoys reading for relaxation. The books which he reads the most concern philosophy, national policy, and the future. Alvin Toffler's book, "The Third Wave," is one of his favorites. The new minister, who retired as an Army lieutenant general, also likes soccer. Every Friday at 5:30 am at the Political Science Academy he plays with employees of the Jakarta Lloyd Company. He married his wife, Rooslina, (now a member of Parliament) on 31 May 1946. They have 6 children, the eldest of whom is 36, while the youngest is 27. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

SUDOMO--He is now minister of manpower. Admiral Sudomo said Wednesday night [16 March]: "I met President Soeharto on Monday night [14 March] at Cendana Palace. I received a telephone call from him Monday afternoon in my car after I had taken General Jusuf to Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base." When the president read the composition of the cabinet, Admiral Sudomo was watching on television alone in his room. When the president finished the announcing, his sons and daughters came into his room to congratulate him. Then came the household servants, his adjutants, and bodyguards. The joke could be heard among the household servants: "Ah! You want to register for work in Saudi Arabia!" Admiral Sudomo said: "I never dreamed of becoming a minister. Particularly minister of manpower. I should have retired 2 years ago." On the evening of 16 March Admiral Sudomo was wearing a blue batik shirt. His face looked tired. On Wednesday afternoon he had been received by the president to report on the security situation after the session of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly]. He said, smiling: "When I was called on the telephone Monday night [14 March], I thought he was going to ask me about the security situation. Eh, the first thing I knew I had been appointed a cabinet minister. I never dreamed of this." Admiral Sudomo was born in Malang [East Java] on 20 September 1926. He held his last previous position as deputy commander of the Armed Forces and commander of KOPKAMTIB [Security and Order Command] since 1978. He was Navy chief of staff (1969-73). [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

MARTONO--He is the new minister of transmigration. He said: "I once had the goal of becoming a professor, but this did not turn out. Getting a bachelor's degree also slipped through my fingers. I escaped from philosophy and psychology, and now here I am in charge of transmigration." It is not surprising

that he has an obsession about having his four children obtain college degrees. His eldest daughter is an architect. The next daughter is an English language professor at IKIP [Teachers Training Institute]. The third child, a son, is an agricultural engineer, and the youngest child, also a son, has almost completed his studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia. This son of a farmer from Karanganyar in Kebumen Regency [Central Java] has become a cabinet minister after holding a variety of positions. First, he was a company commander in the Student Army during the struggle for independence. Then he was an employee of the Ministry of Education and Culture, an education attache at the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo, a film censor, a member of Parliament and chairman of Committee 4 of Parliament until 1978, general chairman of HKTI [expansion unknown], and acting general chairman of KOSGORO [Multi-Purpose Mutual Assistance Cooperative]. Martono did not expect to be given a seat in the new cabinet. There was no indication or invitation, but he had received an expression of thanks from President Soeharto. "The telephone at my house had been out of order for 3 days. It just came back into operation this afternoon. So my family and I were ready to be ordinary citizens again," he said. His most memorable experience as deputy minister for transmigration was when he met a poor fisherman in Cilacap. "The fisherman did not know what he was going to eat that day. The sea was rough and his boat was damaged. But his family depended on him," he recalled. Martono is convinced that there are many people in Indonesia in the same position as this fisherman. Moving them to another island is one answer. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesia 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF NUGROHO NOTOSUSANTO--He is the new minister of education and culture. "I have been concerned with the products of secondary education," said Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto to a KOMPAS representative at the Rawamangun campus of the University of Indonesia yesterday [16 March]. He said that the major question affecting education is the fact that the history of Indonesia is not taught at school. Nugroho also mentioned the concept developed at the University of Indonesia--that is, the development of institutions and the expansion of political structures across the country--developing sufficient capacities to apply to the national scale. He thinks that at present it is not only a fact that institutions have not yet developed in an organizational sense but also in terms of their meaning. "The development of institutions means that people know where they fit in. They know how to do the right thing in the right place," says Nugroho. He was born in Rembang, Central Java, on 15 June 1931. This rector and professor of history in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Indonesia won his doctorate from the University of Indonesia in 1977. He is married to Irma Savitri; they have three sons. He is also known as an artist, has written several short stories, and is a novelist. One of his novels is entitled, "Hijau Tanahku, Hijau Bajuku" [My Green Land, My Green Jacket]. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR R. SOEWARDJONO SOEJANINGRAT--He continues in office as minister of health. He was born in Purwodadi, Grobogan Regency, Central Java, on 3 May 1923. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia in 1954. Since 1970 he has been chief of the central office of the BKKP [State Police Coordination Body]. In January 1978, he became secretary general of

the Ministry of Health and then became minister of health in April 1978. His wife, Oetari Soewardjono Soerjoningrat, is also a doctor who is still practicing medicine. They have five children. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

MUNAWIR SJADZALI--He is the new minister of religion. Up to now he has been director general of the Directorate General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is a career diplomat, though he began his working life as a teacher at an Islamic village school in Gunung Pati, Ungaran Semarang [Central Java] in 1944-45. He was born in Surakarta [Central Java] on 7 November 1925. From the time he was a child he was trained in religious questions. Following his early school years in Islamic schools, he attended high school at "Mambaul Ulum" Islamic school in Surakarta. He is a graduate of the University of Exeter in Great Britain, and Georgetown University in Washington. After taking part in the struggle for independence, he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1950 and was assigned to the Arab/Middle Eastern section. Before becoming director general of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he was Indonesian ambassador to Kuwait and was chief of the Directorate of African and Middle Eastern Affairs. He was strictly trained in Islamic religious affairs by his father, Kyai Mughhafir of Surakarta, who also operated a small religious boarding school [madrassah]. Up to the present Munawir has six children--three sons and three daughters--and has two grandchildren. His youngest child is in third year high school. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 83] 5170

MRS NANI SOEDARSONO--She is the new minister of social affairs. She was born on 28 March 1928 in Purwodadi, Central Java. She completed her studies in the Faculty of Law of the University of Gadjah Mada in 1962. Before becoming a member of Parliament and of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] and a member of the Functional Development Faction, Mrs Dr Nani Soedarsono worked in the Directorate General of Maritime Communications. She married lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Soedarsono, a native of Jogjakarta, in 1953. They have three children: a son and two daughters. The son has obtained a degree as a technical machinery engineer, while the two daughters are in second and fourth year in technical school. Commenting on the appointment of his wife as minister of social affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Soedarsono said: "We were happy as a family when my wife was entrusted with assisting President Soeharto in providing leadership to the people." When the cabinet composition was announced, Mrs Nani Soedarsono was not at home. The Soedarsono's live at Jalan Duren III/38 in the Warung Buncit area of South Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

SOERONO REKSODIMEDJO--Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs. He was born in Banyuwangi, East Java, on 6 September 1923. He began his military career in the PETA [Defenders of the Fatherland, a Japanese-sponsored military formation during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II] with the rank of shodanco [platoon commander] in 1943. During part of his military career this general who enjoys manipulating puppets in the Javanese shadow drama was in the Diponegoro command [Central Java], where he served at various levels from battalion commander to commander of the military

region and finally as commander of Defense Area II/Java-East Nusatenggara. Later, he was Army chief of staff, deputy commander of the Armed Forces, and coordinating minister for people's welfare in the cabinet. The general's full name is Soerono Reksodimekjo. In addition to the Javanese shadow drama, he is also interested in sports. He not only has obtained a bachelor's degree at the STO [Higher Sports Academy] but also holds a Judo Black Belt. In his daily behavior Soerono is always full of smiles, has a fatherly air and has a simple manner. Another evident quality is the warmth which emerges when he is greeting people. Beside shaking hands firmly, Soerono usually grips the arm of the person he is greeting with his left hand. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF DR ALI WARDHANA--He is the new coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and development supervision. After 15 years as minister of finance, he has only now had the opportunity to move to another portfolio. He was born in Surakarta, Central Java, on 6 May 1928. The youngest of three brothers, he looks like a child of Sundanese-Javanese ancestry. Although he was born in Central Java, he is known as a tough and firm minister. He has dealt successfully with numerous cases of violations of the law, and he is regarded as the right man for the task of development supervision. He appears to be calm in manner and always speaks slowly and carefully and doesn't bore people. In his contacts with reporters Ali Wardhana is included among those who easily become difficult to deal with. If he is in a good mood, he is easy to interview. However, if the situation is not so good, he may not say anything at all. He is regarded as a monetary expert. He is a graduate of the University of Indonesia and the University of California at Berkeley in the United States. He served as dean of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia for 11 years. Among the sports he likes most are tennis, bowling, and golf. His wife is named Rendasih but is more usually addressed as Reny. They have four children. He is also interested in gardening. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

ALAMSJAH RATU PERWIRANEGARA--He is minister of people's welfare. He was the closest associate of President Soeharto at the beginning of the "New Order" [in 1967]. In addition to having been on Soeharto's personal staff when he was a minister and commander of the Army, Alamsjah was also chief of Soeharto's private staff when he was chairman of the presidium of the cabinet. Later, Alamsjah was state secretary when Soeharto became acting president. He was cheerful but also can fly off into a deep rage. He has a very good memory. Once he has met a person he never forgets his name. In his family he is considered a good husband and father. This is also reflected in the orderly decoration of his home and the close relationships within the family. The Alamsjah family is known as very correct in the way they meet and receive guests. The food which is served is always cooked at home. Alamsjah was born in Kotabumi, South Sumatra, on 25 December 1925. He retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant general. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DOCTOR SUDHARMONO--He continues in office as minister of state and state secretary. The first time he was appointed secretary to the cabinet he was a colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. He is a hard worker who has

served with President Soeharto since the beginning of the "New Order." He is tall and athletic in appearance and at first was very stiff in his contacts with the press. However, since he has often been assigned to provide information to the press, his previously stiff attitude has gradually relaxed. Now, although he is very serious in manner, he can joke with the reporters who cover the president on a daily basis. He was born in Gresik, East Java, on 12 March 1927, which means that he is just 56 years old. He is a graduate of the Military Law Institute and retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant general. He likes to play tennis and eat sate [barbecued sticks of meat]. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF DR JOHANNES BAPTISTA SUMARLIN--He is minister of state for national development planning and chairman of BAPPENAS [National Planning Board]. Up to the present not a few people--and especially government employees--have tended to think that this minister looks like a monster. However, in fact he is of ordinary build and may even be described as smaller of stature than most people. In 1974, disguised as "Sidik," he succeeded in breaking a case of misappropriation of funds in the State Treasurer's Office. He worked in disguise not only in Jakarta but in the provinces as well. He is the father of five children and likes to read and play tennis. He was born in Nglegok, Blitar Regency, East Java, on 7 December 1932. He has studied at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia, has obtained a master's degree from the University of California in Berkeley (1960), and a Ph D from the University of Pittsburg, in the United States. During his working career he has been a member of the Indonesian Red Cross (1947-48), a teacher at the University of Indonesia (1960-64), chief of the Bureau of Education in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia (1960-64). His last post before assuming his present position was that of minister of state for the control of the state apparatus and deputy chief of BAPPENAS. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF DR BACHARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE--He continues in office as minister of state for research and technology and chief of the BPPT [Technology Transfer Body]. He was born in Parepare in South Sulawesi on 25 June 1936, the youngest of eight brothers and sisters. He entered Bandung Technological Institute in 1954 and in 1955 went to Aachen, West Germany, to continue his studies. He was appointed minister of state for research and technology in 1978 and also as chairman of the BPPT. He continues to hold the post of president and director of PT Industri Penerbangan Nurtanio [The Nurtanio Aircraft Industry Company] and is chairman of the Bantam Industrial Area Authority. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF DR EMIL SALIM--He is minister of state for population and environment affairs. There was a burst of applause from dozens of guests in his home when television showed the president naming him minister of state for population and environmental affairs. When his name was mentioned, Emil Salim exchanged glances with Dr Alwi Dahlan, his assistant in his previous position. "So it's still a matter of population affairs," Doctor Alwi said. Emil Salim and his wife were then greeted by guests who came for dinner and at the same time a meeting with the principal figure in the "Environmental Fund," a

foundation for earmarking funds for educational projects involving nature conservation. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR COSMAS BATUBARA--He is minister of state for people's housing. He was born in Purbasaribu, Simalungun Regency, North Sumatra, on 19 September 1938. He is gentle and smooth in manner, although he once was the leader of KAMI [Indonesian Student Action Command] in Jakarta. He is married to Cypriana Pudyati Hadiwijono. They have two daughters and two sons. In the 1971 and 1977 elections he was elected to Parliament as a member of GOLKAR [Functional Group]. In 1978 he was appointed deputy minister for people's housing. He now has the same function, but this time with minister of state rank. Cosmas was raised by his mother, as his father died when he was a child. He obtained a bachelor of arts degree from the Publicity Institute in Jakarta, and a master's degree from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia. One of his goals is to do all he can to ensure that the Indonesian people are properly housed. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR ABDUL GAFUR--He is minister of state for youth and sports affairs. Youth and sports are two sides of the same coin. The two cannot be separated. It is only appropriate to bring youth and sports into a single institution, for the concept which was raised in the People's Consultative Assembly some time ago has now become a fact. This means that the views of the people have been taken into account, Dr Abdul Gafur says. Something which he still wants to achieve is to enact a law on community social organization. The minister, who has a well developed figure and curly hair, still likes to play tennis, swim, and jog. He was born in Halmahera [Maluku] on 20 June 1938. He has two children. He obtained a doctorate from the University of Indonesia in 1966 and continued his studies at the Basic School for Officers in Surakarta in 1970. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel on 3 July 1979. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR SALEH AFIFF--He is minister of state for the control of the state apparatus and deputy chairman of BAPPENAS [National Planning Board]. He was born in Cirebon on 31 October 1930. He is married to Fauzia Saleh; they have 3 children, the eldest of whom is 21 and the youngest is 11. His working experience includes membership in the permanent working body of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] since 1982; deputy chairman of the economic section of BAPPENAS since 1973; assistant to the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry from 1978 to the present; instructor at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia from 1957 to the present; and chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia [Indonesian People's Bank] from 1970 to 1980. He holds a bachelor's degree in economics from the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia in Jakarta (1959), a master's in business administration from the University of California at Berkeley (1961), and a Ph D in agricultural economics from Oregon State University (1967). [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

MRS LASIJAH SUTANTO--She is minister of state for women's affairs. She was born in Bantul, Yogyakarta, on 13 August 1924. She graduated from the Faculty

of Law of the University of Gadjah Mada in 1962. Her husband, R. M. Sutanto Reksoptomo, is chief of traffic at railway central headquarters in Bandung. She is the mother of two sons and a daughter. She enjoys social life. Her career in women's organizations reached a high point when she was elected general chairman of the Executive Council of the Indonesian Women's Congress (KOWANI) in Jakarta. In 1978 she was appointed deputy minister for women's affairs. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

MOERDIONO--He is deputy minister and secretary of the cabinet. Since the beginning of the "New Order," he has worked under Dr Sudharmono, beginning when the latter was secretary of the cabinet. At the time the "New Order" began, Moerdiono often appeared quietly at a number of forums or seminars. At the time he often wore blue jeans, although when he appeared for work at his office at Medan Merdeka Barat he wore an Army uniform with the rank of captain. He likes to be in touch with young people and hear their views. That is one reason why he often attended discussions and seminars at the beginning of the "New Order." He says: "I needed them for their input, so that we could know what was going on in the community and among university students," he said about 15 years ago. Even now Moerdiono has a "baby face" and dresses in the style of a young person. He is relaxed, smiles easily, but still is very serious in manner. When he gets into his B-100 automobile, although he is now a high-ranking person, he always sits in front, alongside the chauffeur. He is rarely seen sitting in the back seat, like most officials. He is known as "a man who knows a lot" and as a speech writer. He was born in Banyuwangi [East Java] on 19 August 1934. He entered the Local Government Academy in Malang as an army conscript and then attended the State Administrative Institute (IAN) in Jakarta, from which he graduated with a bachelor's degree in administration in 1967. After being promoted several times, he is now a brigadier general, with his office in the cabinet secretary's building on Jalan Veteran. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR GINANDJAR KARTASASMITA--He is deputy minister for increasing the use of domestically produced goods. His previous position was that of assistant to the minister and state secretary for government and administration affairs. He is a member of the team established by Presidential Decision 10 of 1980, which handles stocks of domestically produced goods. Although he was just a member, he was fully responsible for handling all stocks of domestically produced goods and was finally entrusted with serving as deputy minister for this kind of activity. He is also one of the leaders in bringing the sport of Kempo [as published] to Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DOCTOR WARDOJO--He is deputy minister for increasing production of food. He was previously director general of food crop agriculture. With his new position he is determined to promote the program for self-sufficiency in food, in addition to accelerating the production of vegetables and horticulture. He told a KOMPAS representative last night [16 March]: "However, this program will only succeed if it is balanced with market considerations." He was born 50 years ago in Mojorogo, Klaten Regency, Central Java. His father was a village chief. His wife, Sawitri, whom he married in 1961, is the daughter

of the principal of an elementary school in the same area. They have five children: three sons and two daughters. He obtained a degree in agriculture in 1958 and then went directly to work in the sugar cane research section of the People's Agricultural Office in Surakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Gadjah Mada in 1962. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

PROF DR J. H. HUTASOIT--He is deputy minister for increasing the production of livestock and fisheries. He had previously served as director general of animal husbandry from 1971-82. Where previously he supervised livestock production, now his emphasis will be on the animal protein needs of the people, both from livestock as well as from seafood. Hotasoit was born on 16 September 1925. He has two sons and three daughters and two grandchildren. He graduated from the Faculty of Animal Husbandry of Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1954, obtained his doctorate in 1959, and became a professor in 1961. In the livestock and fisheries sector he is considering a program to create jobs, in addition to providing sufficient protein for the people. Reporters consider Professor Hutasoit the easiest to contact when they need to do so. His friendly manner makes it easy to talk to him. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

DR ISMAIL SALEH--He continues in office as attorney general, a position he has held since 18 February 1981. He had previously been chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordinating Body] since 1979. He has the nickname of "Gareng" [cricket] in the "Three Swordsmen of the Law" group. This is an appropriate name for among the three of them (Mudjono, Ali Said, and Ismail Saleh) he is the shortest. The nickname is a source of pride for him. He was born in Pati, Central Java, on 7 September 1926. He graduated from the Military Law Academy in 1956 and then obtained his degree of doctor of laws from the Military Law Institute in 1963. He attended the Army Staff and Command School in 1964-65 and was Army auditor general in 1962. His first important position in connection with the cabinet was the position he held from 1967-68 when he was chief of the Bureau of Problem Analysis in the secretariat of the cabinet. He was later deputy secretary of the cabinet and also assistant state secretary for government administration affairs in 1972. He became secretary of the cabinet in 1978. Once he became attorney general, Ismail Saleh planned to undertake a "publications year" in this field. Attorney General Ismail Saleh is optimistic about the new cabinet, with the composition announced by the president on Wednesday night [16 March]. As the president said, he commented, the emphasis in assembling this cabinet is on "team work." He said: "I am convinced that with this composition we will be able to have a truly 'clean government.'" [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR ARIFIN M. SIREGAR--He is the governor of the Bank Indonesia. Up to the present he had been the right hand of the governor of the Bank Indonesia. His promotion to this position is considered proper because his capacity is generally recognized. He was born on 11 February 1934 in Medan, North Sumatra. He is regarded as an open person, even to reporters, with whom he is on close terms. He is a fresh breeze for the reporters who usually cover the Bank Indonesia. He attended the Netherlands Higher School of Economics

in Rotterdam and completed his studies there in 1956. He studied also at Muenster University in West Germany and completed his examinations there, obtaining a doctorate in economics in February, 1960, with a dissertation entitled "Aussenwirtschaft und Wirtschaftliche." Because most of his formal education took place in foreign countries, in addition to Indonesian and English he also knows how to speak Dutch, German, and French. In addition to being a director of the Bank Indonesia he has also been general chairman of the Indonesian Economists Institute (ISEI), adviser and member of the Indonesian delegation to sessions of the IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia], and a number of other positions as adviser on monetary affairs. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

LT GEN L. B. MURDANI--His last position was that of assistant for intelligence in the Ministry of Defense and Security, assistant for intelligence in KOPKAMTIB [Security and Order Command], and deputy chief of the State Intelligence Coordinating Board (BAKIN). He held these three positions as a replacement for Ali Moertopo, who was appointed minister of information in 1978. He was born in Cepu [Central Java] on 2 October 1932. He is better known as an "intelligence man." Perhaps that is why, although his name is well-known, he does not like to appear in print. He is a man of good humor behind his seriousness in doing his job. Articles about him began to appear when, as commander of paratroops (RPKAD), he was the first to be dropped into the jungles of Irian Jaya in 1960 at the time of the operation to liberate that territory from the Dutch. A close friend of his said: "His courage as a soldier was shown when he was parachuted from an aircraft during the operation to put down the PRRI rebellion [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia] in 1958. At the time he had never been trained as a parachutist." Lt Gen Benny Murdani is one of a number of officers in the Indonesian Armed Forces who form a bridge between the generation of 1945 and the generation which has never experienced the revolutionary struggle directly. Compared to other officers in his group, he has been promoted quickly since he was brought back to the Ministry of Defense and Security as assistant for intelligence in 1974. He is also known as the youngest officer in the history of the Indonesian Army to reach senior officer rank. He entered the Army when he joined the Students' Army during the struggle for independence. He became a cadet at the Army Officers' School in Bandung, where he served from 1950-52. Since then he was Indonesian military attache in Malaysia in 1967, playing a role in unfreezing diplomatic relations between Malaysia and Indonesia following the "confrontation" policy that had been pursued during the period of the Soekarno government. In 1971 he was assigned as charge d'affairs in the Indonesian Embassy in the Republic of Korea, where he served until he was recalled to Jakarta to become commander of the intelligence unit in KOPKAMTIB. He speaks English very fluently and has a perfect accent [as published]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

DR HASRUL HARAHAP--He is deputy minister for increasing production of fibrous plants [tanaman keras]. When the composition of the cabinet was announced on television Wednesday night [16 March], he became so busy that he was not able to meet with his family until Thursday night. And when he was met by reporters in his office at the Agriculture Section of the State Enterprises

Development Staff (SBPN), he wanted to go home to Surabaya right away because he was homesick for his wife and children. He still holds this position as principal director of PT Perkebunan XXIII Jawa Timur [East Java State Plantation Enterprise XXIII] and has also been acting chairman of the SBPN for the past 5 months. He has worked on estates from the bottom up. In 1961 he was still a plantation assistant for North Sumatra State Plantation Enterprise IV at Sei Mangkei. Then he was promoted steadily until he became plantation administrator. In late 1968 he became director of production at North Sumatra State Plantation Enterprise V at Sungai Karang. In 1978 he became principal director of East Java State Plantation Enterprise XXIII. In performing his duties he has been guided by "how he could do his work in accordance with the target." He admits that his hardest job has been encouraging the development of his workers, but when he was a student he was trained to become acquainted with people, and especially youth. Dr Hasrul Harahap was born in Pematang Siantar [North Sumatra] on 18 November 1931. After receiving his bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Indonesia in 1961 (now Bogor Agricultural Institute), he went to work on an estate. In 1963 he married Siti Aida Nasution in Medan; they have an 11-year old daughter, Ira Hasyda Marolan Hotmaringan Harahap. He sums his life as follows: "Where do I come from? I come from the people. Never forget the people." [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

GEN M. JUSUF--The acting chief of BEPEKA (National Audit Agency) on Monday [28 March] turned over his previous positions as minister for defense and security and commander of the Armed Forces to General Poniman and Gen Benny Moerdani, respectively. The new chief of BEPEKA was born in Kayuara, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, on 23 June 1928. Early in his career he became known for successful operations against a rebel band in South Sulawesi under Lt Col (Retired) Andi Selle Mattela. He was later assigned in 1964-65 to operations against the Kahar Muzakar group in South Sulawesi, which ended when Kahar Muzakar was shot dead. In June 1965, President Soekarno asked him on two occasions to become a cabinet minister, but Jusuf declined. Only after the late Maj Gen Ahmad Yani (a classmate of Jusuf's at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff School) intervened did Jusuf finally accept the post of minister of industry on 23 June 1965. In February 1966, General Jusuf led the negotiations with President Soekarno to turn over his powers to General Soeharto, which culminated in the Soekarno letter of 11 March 1966. On Tuesday [29 March] General Jusuf will be formally installed in office as acting chief of BEPEKA, replacing Gen Umar Wirahadikusumah, who has been elected vice president of Indonesia. Although General Jusuf, who is still on the active list in the Army, has been assigned to this position, he will still use the "Valiant Regal" automobile which he has had since 1968. The automobile is one of the first vehicles assembled in Indonesia in that assembly plant and has license plate B-21, the same number Jusuf had used as minister of industry. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Mar 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/83

BRIEFS

PROPOSED NAME CHANGE--Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja suggested that the media no longer use the term, Indonesian Ocean, but should adopt the term, Indian Ocean. He made the proposal at a lecture to correspondents on the new Law of the Sea organized by the Ministry of Justice. The term, Indonesian Ocean, was circulated by the old order government. Mochtar noted that the term, Indian Ocean was accepted internationally, and the ocean actually lies outside Indonesian waters. At a U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, a group of African delegates refused to support Indonesia's archipelago concept unless Indonesia abandoned use of the term Indonesian Ocean. Mochtar indicated the term should be changed because Indonesia does not aim to dominate the Indian Ocean. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Mar 83 pp 1, 12] 9197

CSO: 4213/58

VOMD ON CRITICISM OF LOOK EAST POLICY

BK281420 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Report: "The Look East Policy Is Challenged"]

[Excerpts] Mahathir paid an official visit to Japan at the end of January this year. The day after he returned home, that is, on 1 February, he went to Gombak Park in the capital city to launch the Federal Territory Coordination Office Services Scheme. In replying to questions by a reporter, he strongly denounced prominent academics who had dared to criticize the Look East policy and the joint car venture project with Japanese companies which he had advocated. Mahathir not only assailed their criticism as academic and based on theories they had learned at universities, but also ridiculed them as not knowing what they were talking about and so on.

In the past few months, more scholars and experts have strongly criticized the Look East policy advocated by Mahathir. The seventh Malaysian Economic Convention was held in Kuala Lumpur 18-20 January, a few days before Mahathir left for his visit to Japan. Many prominent academicians challenged the Look East policy at this convention. This made Mahathir furious, but he was forced to keep it to himself prior to his departure abroad. While in Japan, the Japanese ruling authorities and big capitalist groups were doing their utmost to encourage Mahathir, especially car manufacturing companies and so forth which want to expand their operation in our country. This strengthened Mahathir's determination to enforce his Look East policy. Therefore, soon after returning home, he hurriedly assailed scholars and experts who dared to criticize the policy.

What have prominent academicians said about the Look East policy? Why was Mahathir so furious?

Dr (Ci Cong Li), lecturer in the faculty of economics and administration of the University of Malaya, in his working paper at the seventh Malaysian Economic Convention pointed out that the car manufacturing project of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation and the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan in cooperation with the Malaysian Heavy Industries Company--Himcom--which was pushed by the Look East policy, was not economical. The Malaysian-made car would be obsolete by the late 1980's. This was a very dangerous venture.

Dr (Ci) also pointed out that the undeniable fact that the Japanese car manufacturing project in Malaysia would be a severe blow to the ASEAN car and could possibly be a backward step in the development of regional economic cooperation.

According to data from the government, the car manufacturing joint venture between the Japanese companies and Himcom will have a paid capital of 180 million ringgit while its commercial capital will be 560 million ringgit. The money will be borrowed from the Japanese Import-Export Bank and other commercial banks.

On the possibility of applying higher tariffs to protect the locally made cars, Dr (Ci) said that it would mean car users in the country would have to pay higher prices. He expressed the view that if the Mahathir government truly wanted to make our country an industrialized country, the government should take concrete steps and not merely pursue high-sounding projects. First of all it should increase the use of locally made spare parts by the dozens of car assembly plants in the country, because this would not only provide more job opportunities but also save foreign exchange reserves. Backed by figures, Dr (Ci) pointed out that now only 15 percent locally made spare parts were used by the car assembly plants. It is very clear that Mahathir should make further efforts to increase the use of locally made spare parts.

Dr (J. Karavanamutu) from the Science University of Malaysia correctly shows that the enforcement of the Look East policy has only helped Japan to launch its economic hegemony in the ASEAN region. It is true that it is not necessary to further discuss this policy if it is aimed at freeing the country from Western shackles. However, it is nonsense to say that Mahathir's Look East policy can be used as an effective remedy to cure Malaysia's economic ills. This is because, firstly, Japan is the dominant economic force in this region and is the ASEAN countries' major trading partner. ASEAN's trade with Japan accounts for 20 percent of its imports and 25 percent of its exports. The enforcement of the Look East policy under such circumstances absolutely cannot ease the situation, but will only further strengthen the trend of Japan's domination of this region's economy.

Secondly, operations and domination by Japanese transnational corporations in this region will curb the ability of the developing countries--Malaysia, for example, to nurture economic growth. Japanese transnational corporations will never encourage the growth of a self-reliant economy in this region. On the contrary, they will turn this region with its abundant natural resources and cheap manpower into a base for accumulating capital.

Thirdly, Japanese companies in Malaysia have not shown the good work ethics and attitudes they observe in Japan and have not been active in transferring technology to Malaysia. Therefore, Dr (J. Kanavaramutu) was of the view that the Look East policy would not bring great progress to the Malaysian economy.

Actually, much earlier, on 26 November last year, Dr (Domo C. S.), a well-known academic from the University of Malaya, also pointed out that it was not necessary for Malaysia to merely look West or East. What our country should learn covered many sectors, and should not only focus on the success of a certain region or country. Besides studying the good points of other people, it should also study their failures and mistakes. Dr (Domo C. S.) expressed his view at a youth seminar in Kuala Lumpur.

He said that what was more important was for Malaysia to learn from the third world. He stressed that Malaysia must return in the long run to the path of self-reliance. He sharply criticized the Kuala Lumpur ruling authorities for not attaching any importance to the spirit of self-reliance in developing the country when they formulated the Look East policy.

Dr (Domo C. S.) said that under the Look East policy, the authorities only encouraged local workers to imitate the Japanese worker's loyalty to their employers while completely ignoring the absence of good welfare services for local workers as enjoyed by their counterparts in Japan. He also said that the Look East policy has facilitated Japanese and South Korean capital to further dominate our country's economy.

Following the general election in early April last year, Mahathir spent several days on vacation in Japan. On his return home, he continuously clamored about the benefits that could be gained from the Look East policy. He talked about inculcating the working ethics of the diligent Japanese into his government employees. To prove his determination, he expressed a willingness to send his 17-year-old son to attend a Japanese university.

It is very clear that the Mahathir clique is strongly determined to enforce the Look East policy, although Mahathir has repeatedly explained that the enforcement of the Look East policy is merely to correct past policies which were completely Western oriented.

The people are also aware that to launch the Look East policy without the spirit of self-reliance will actually make our country's economy more dependent on Japanese and other capitalist groups. The people are of the view that the Look East policy advocated by Mahathir attaches importance to imitating the Japanese people's spirit of dedication. The problem is whether the working people of our country are willing to meekly accept the cruel exploitation by bureaucrat comprador capitalist and foreign capitalist groups.

In point of fact, our country's working masses understand the contemptable aim of the Look East policy as advocated by Mahathir. They have on many occasions taken industrial action at development projects undertaken by Japanese and South Korean companies to defend their rights and fight for the welfare of workers. They have responded to Mahathir's Look East policy with real actions.

Prominent academics have found out that during the enforcement of the Look East policy over more than a year, the Mahathir clique has gradually turned Japanese and South Korean capitalist groups into the mainstays of its

industrial cooperation and trade. As a consequence, many economic sectors of our country are dominated by the monopoly capitalist groups of the East. Because honest local academics did not want the state's interests to suffer increasing losses, they have started to challenge Mahathir's Look East policy.

CSO: 4211/26

VOMD VIEWS NEW OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORPORATION

BK251628 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Mahathir Government Attracts Chinese Capital"]

[Text] With Mahathir himself as a witness, representatives of the 10 biggest companies in the country signed an agreement on the setting up of the Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation [MOIC] at the prime minister's office on 7 January. It has been said that the plan was drafted by Mahathir after leading a group of representatives from industrial and trade circles on a tour of south Pacific countries in June last year.

Mahathir has authorized the eight biggest companies and two bankers to make joint investments abroad. They are the Guthrie Group; Sime Darby Pernas Trading Corporation; Malaysia Mining Corporation, MMC; the executive director of the Bumiputra Bank; the managing director of the Perwira Habib Bank; Multipurpose Holdings Berhad, MPH; Malayan United Industries, MUI; United (?Metal) Works, UMW; (MOF) holdings; and the Kuok Brothers Group. The initial paid capital was 5 million ringgit, shared equally among the 10 corporate partners. The MPH is in charge of trade. One can say that the MOIC has grouped 10 big companies and accumulated capital from Malay bureaucrats, Chinese compradors and noncomprador Chinese industrial and trade enterprises.

At a quick glance, people who keep themselves abreast of current events will see that all this is Mahathir's tactic to minimize discontent among Chinese industrial and trade circles over the New Economic Policy [NEP] and to demonstrate to them his good will and spirit of give and take.

The public knows that Chinese industrial and trade circles have never hid their concern over the NEP which mostly favors the comprador bureaucratic capitalists. Although the Mahathir regime has stopped explaining the NEP in an attempt to dispel the uneasiness of the Chinese industrial and trade circles, it is, however, objective facts which influence the minds of the people and not the crooked tongues of the ministers.

A signed article in the journal EKONOMI, an annual publication of the Allied Chinese Trade and Industrial Council of Malaysia, at the beginning of this year complained that the implementation of the NEP has created confusion

[words indistinct] so that the Chinese industrial and trade circles feel that their position has been shaken and that there is very little room for growth due to stricter restrictions.

The EKONOMI article shows that the development of public enterprises under the NEP has favored the interests of the indigenous people and not [words indistinct]. Therefore, the writer of the article calls on the authorities to provide equal trade opportunities to public and private enterprises and curb intense competition so as to attain meaningful economic progress.

The article goes on to say that, in the eyes of the Chinese community, common interests play a very important role in realizing an everlasting coexistence among all nationalities without depending on friendship alone. Political and economic cooperation must start from the top and middle strata so that it will be firmly implanted in society. The article says that there is an urgent desire among top leaders of the Chinese industrial and trade circles to work together with comprador bureaucratic capitalists and incorporate the so-called economic [words indistinct].

What is worth noting is that Bkonomi notes the existence of anxiety among top leaders of the Chinese industrial and trade circles over what is called Malay-Chinese economic cooperation. This anxiety was expressed before the 10 big corporations in the country signed the agreement to establish the MOIC. The anxiety emerged after Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam issued two statements.

According to EKONOMI, while (?opening) the seventh annual convention of [words indistinct] on 25 September last year, Musa Hitam, in his capacity of deputy prime minister, said that the time had arrived for the Malays and Chinese to join funds and forces and work together to set up a large enterprise. In order to achieve greater economic progress, it was a possibility that the MPHB would work together with [words indistinct]. However, speaking at the inauguration of the [words indistinct] association on 3 October, Musa Hitam, in his capacity of acting prime minister, explained the statement he made several days earlier. Speaking in a different tone, he said that he was not suggesting that Multipurpose Holdings Berhad immediately enter into a large-scale joint enterprise. The joint venture had to be postponed until 1990, namely when all objectives of the NEP have been reached. Once all the objectives were reached, Malay-Chinese cooperation will no longer be a problem.

The attitude of the Malay bureaucratic capitalist class toward [words indistinct] comprador capitalist enterprises controlled by Malaysian Chinese Association leaders will have already been [words indistinct], not to mention the attitude toward noncomprador Chinese industrial and trade enterprises which have not collaborated with them politically.

The facts mentioned above prove that Mahathir's purpose in setting up the MOIC is actually to prevent Chinese industrial and trade circles from establishing joint ventures with comprador bureaucratic capitalists.

No matter what, even those with little economic knowledge can see that Mahathir's move is solely meant to attract the top level Chinese. He is not

going to be of any use to the middle- and small-sized Chinese industrial and trade enterprises. Moreover, what this joint enterprise is going to do is make investments in the Pacific island countries. The investments to be made are not realistic and not at all promising when judged by the countries' natural resources, industry and trade.

It is very clear that the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class will never relinquish their position to the Chinese industrial and trade circles and enjoy the benefits together.

CSO: 4211/26

UNIONS PUSHING COUNTRY INTO GREATER FOREIGN DEPENDENCE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 2 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Tuesday. — Papua New Guinea is living beyond its means and current trade union pressures for higher wages can push the country further into dependence on foreigners, the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, said tonight.

In a national radio talk to the people, he said his Pangu Pati wanted to ensure that PNG became truly independent.

"Simply, that means we must build our economy to the point where we do not have to rely on aid from Australia, or anywhere else," he said.

Mr Somare recalled the Pangu Pati's traditional links with the union movement during the 1970s push for independence from Australia.

But he did not refer to the strain in relations between them since late last year, when the Pangu Government called for economic restraint to help the country out of severe recession.

Mr Somare said: "It is unfortunate that the more money we give in wages and benefits to Papua New Guineans, the more dependent on foreigners we become.

"We are a nation living beyond our means."

"We earn a certain amount — let's speak in general figures — about 400 million Kina (\$A548 million) a year. Yet we spend nearly 700 million Kina a year.

"That means that every year we have to go overseas and ask other countries to give us money. We have to go to the Australians and say: 'Please give us money.'

CSO: 4200/552

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. BASES ISSUES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Apr 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE President mentioned some issues that will be taken up in the talks of the Philippine and US governments with regard to the use of the bases and mutual security arrangements.

These issues are the terms of the foreign military sales credit system, the arms assistance given to the Philippine government, and patrol of the bases' perimeters.

The President complained that the Philippines obtain better credit terms from other countries and that in regard to credits the Philippines is treated by the US like any other country even though the Philippines allows the use of its bases by the US forces.

He also mentioned the fact that the arms the US gives to the Philippines are principally for exter-

nal defense, not for internal defense, which requires small arms.

He also said that while the bases agreement places on the Philippines the responsibility for patrolling base perimeters there were instances when US marines insisted on joint patrols.

If the situation were as summed up by the President, it would be necessary to look more closely into the implementation of the various security agreements.

The issues do not seem to touch on the substance of the arrangements at all, but the mere fact that there are complaints on credit, arms assistance and security arrangements in the bases may later on affect the substantive portions of the treaties.

SAN FERNANDO ELECTION CAMPAIGN VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 p 4

[from Jesus Bigornia column]

[Excerpt] The Philippine political pot has started simmering, with opposition groups vying for official recognition as the legitimate opposition vested with poll rights and privileges. The local elections at San Fernando, Pampanga, set for about the middle of next month could be the initial testing ground, the first show of strength between the suspect Nacionalista party faction of former Senator Jose J. Roy and the group that has joined up with other groups in a loose alliance called the United Nationalist Democratic Opposition (UNIDO). Through its spokesman, former constitutional delegate Antonio Alano, the UNIDO has announced its intention to participate in the April 11 election at San Fernando and in all future

elections.

* * *

Alano was reacting to a statement published in this newspaper charging the UNIDO with having "adopted permanently the practice of boycotting elections." Alano says: "When UNIDO's demands for minimum safeguards for free, orderly and honest elections in the 1981 presidential polls were all rejected, we were forced to campaign for a nationwide boycott. We were vindicated in that rigged election as 52 per cent of the voters boycotted the polls." But, the spokesman adds, UNIDO is now willing and able to participate in future elections, including that at San Fernando. The statement is branded by Alano as spurious and officious.

CSO: 4200/542

EDITORIAL ON ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF U.S. BASES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE significance of Subic and Clark is viewed by the governments in terms of strategic requirements of the United States and its allies. It has been argued that the facilities are a component of the balance of forces and can serve as a deterrent to war. Those are valid points.

In allowing the operation of the facilities, the Philippines in effect subscribes to the same principles and the Philippines substantiates its part in the alliance.

Whether on the theoretical or practical plane, the facilities are best appreciated as cooperation between two friends, at least, or a give-and-take proposition.

But the bases ought to have a wider implication than usually discussed. If

they are an expression of cooperation and friendship, the relationship ought to be strengthened. That can be done if the US, the stronger partner, fully supports the economic development of the Philippines.

This is not just a question of how much the US should give to the Philippine government for the use of the bases. It is not correct to put a price tag on that purpose. Nor can support of Philippine development effort be a matter of grants-in-aid or plain doleouts.

It should rather be in the form of trade and the promotion of such investments as would redound to the welfare of the Philippines.

If the US government would take the lead in

this direction, US business would follow accordingly.

It is necessary for the US to identify itself with Philippine progress because of the close ties between the two countries. Let it not be said that despite the US presence in this country the US has not done all it could to promote Philippine development.

CSO: 4200/541

SAN FERNANDO ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Virgilio Sanchez, independent, was proclaimed the elected mayor of San Fernando, Pampanga yesterday noon by the municipal canvassing board after it completed the canvass and tally of votes cast in last Monday's special

election.

Also proclaimed were Sanchez' running mate, Eligio H. Lagman, and eight elected members of the sangguniang bayan.

The official poll results released by the commission on elections showed that Sanchez won 18,790 votes, Paterno S. Guevarra, Unido official candidate, 9,991 votes; and Armando P. Biliwang independent, 7,590 votes.

In the vice-mayoralty race, Lagman won 13,099 votes to beat Rodolfo Hizon, Jr. who got 8,274 votes; Nestor Dizon, 7,253; and Ferdinand Flores, 5,923.

A total of 28 candidates vied for the eight slots in the sangguniang bayan. The winners were

Vilma R. Manalang, 14,906 votes; Rosue V. Henson, 12,942; Renato T. Lee, 10,728; Constancio D. Maglalang, 10,184; Lourdino D. Cuyugan, 10,076; Alan C. David, 9,929; Benedicto D. Pamintuan, 9,925; and Ronaldo E. Quiwa, 8,462.

SAN FERNANDO,

Pampanga, April 12 — What was predicted to be a neck-and-neck race for the mayoralty post turned out to be a one-sided contest when independent candidate Virgilio Sanchez won by a wide margin in the special elections here yesterday.

Sanchez, who was supported by Pampanga Gov. Estelito P. Mendoza and the KBL machinery here, won over Paterno Guevarra of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization and Armando P. Biliwang, independent KBL.

Ely Lagman, running mate of Sanchez had 13,591 votes; Rodolfo Hizon, independent KBL, 8,274; Nestor Dizon, independent, 7,253; and Ferdinand Flores, UNIDO, 5,923.

Elected Sangguniang Bayan members were Vilma Manalang, Rosue Henson, Renato Lee, Constancio Maglalang, Alen David, Benedicto Pamintuan, Flordino Cuyugan, and Ronaldo Quiwa.

The winners were proclaimed at noon today by the commission on elections board of canvassers.

They also took their oath of office before Mendoza this afternoon.

However, yesterday's election has reopened the wound of the 1980 local elections as both Guevarra and Biliwang refused to concede defeat.

Guevarra said the UNIDO lawyers are preparing evidence to support an election protest because of alleged terrorism, irregularities, and vote-buying before and during the elections.

Guevarra charged that ballot boxes were delivered by military trucks to some polling places as early as 3 a.m. yesterday. He added that the delivery of ballot boxes should have been accompanied by teachers who acted as poll clerks.

Guevarra also complained that a number of fake ballots were used during the election.

The final results showed that only 56.94 per cent of the total 63,509 voters cast their ballots in some 172 precincts in 34 barangays in this town. (Jerry Lacuarta)

RETIRED AFP GENERALS CRITICIZE AFP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

Retired generals of the Armed Forces who were veteran Huk fighters in their time said yesterday the military has been "losing the fight" on practically all fronts where the insurgents choose to operate.

They said that Army divisions and brigades have been fighting the war with top-heavy machinery without producing the expected victories.

More than a dozen of the retired generals interviewed by the Bulletin had earlier exchanged notes on the anti-dissident campaign.

The generals — two were former chiefs of staff of the AFP, three were former division commanders, and the rest combat officers who figured prominently in breaking the backbone of the Huk movement — belong to

the association of AFP generals and flag officers. They asked not to be identified.

The former top military leaders said that from official press releases and newspaper accounts about the ongoing anti-dissident drive, "our reading as military professionals is we are losing the fight and this is true on practically all fronts where the dissidents choose to operate."

"Lest our observations are misunderstood, or dismissed as products of military thinking that are obsolete," the former top military leaders said, "we wish to claim that these are the consensus of veterans of Huk campaigns in the early 1940's and late 1950's during which period we wish to remind the present AFP hierarchy that they could have been part of the enemy then fighting team."

They pointed out that the enemy then was just as well organized as now. "We are sure," they said "that Assemblyman Luis Taruc who was a Huk central figure, will support this claim."

The civilian mass base was just as extensive despite Deputy Defense Minister Jose M. Crisol's psy-war program, which was very inexpensive compared to the present program, they said.

A former AFP chief of staff said, "Our troops then were highly trained, disciplined, and possessed of high morale. Physically the soldiers of those days were of not more than 34 inches belly and were under the command of line officers of similar fitness and spirit in combat."

The former generals and Huk fighters who are now "looking at the military from the outside," said a review of the table of organization and equip-

MAYORS AIR VIEWS, SEEK ROLE IN BASES TALKS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text]

Olongapo city Mayor Richard J. Gordon asked yesterday that officials of Angeles city, Pampanga province, and Olongapo city be allowed to participate in the forthcoming Philippine-American military bases talks.

"As the ones whose lives and future are most directly affected, we feel it our right to sit in the negotiations, either as resource persons or as members of the Philippine panel," said the youthful mayor in a speech before the Rajah Sulayman Rotary club at the Manila Hilton Hotel.

Asked about the presence of nuclear missiles in Olongapo, Gordon said, "Although I have heard and read so much about this, I have not personally seen any."

He said it must be understood that the Americans may well install any form of armaments, including nuclear weapons, on the bases, provided these are in compliance with the terms of treaties governing the use of the bases.

Among the demands he would make, Gordon said, would be the grant of "impact aid" and new arrangements affecting the day-to-day relations between Filipinos and American servicemen.

"We and the world must

know that the future of Olongapo, no less than that of Angeles, hangs on a time fuse that will shake the country the day the Americans decide to abandon the bases," said Gordon.

By "impact aid," Gordon referred to the building and maintenance of roads and bridges, the construction of schoolhouses, and other infrastructures for use by the hundreds of Filipinos and Americans who make a living in and around the bases.

"This is only fair and long overdue, a moral obligation of the Americans, similar to their arrangement with their base at San Diego and elsewhere, since these facilities are used by both Filipinos and Americans," he said.

Gordon, this year's TOYM awardee in public administration, said he would also demand new arrangements to legalize the scavenging of scrap materials in and around the bases as a "legitimate means of livelihood" by the hundreds who rely on this.

In this manner, he stressed, the tragedies and irritation arising from the shooting down of Filipinos, and their being bitten by dogs let loose by American guards and Filipino security men under their employ would be avoided.

COLUMNIST SEES TERRORISM EQUILIBRIUM POINT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text]

EARLY this week, Gen. Fabian C. Ver said only isolated areas in Mindanao have peace and order problems. The situation in other areas is very much under control and there is absolutely no cause for alarm, he said.

That may well sum up the general situation.

In expressing concern over the insurgency problem, we might have been misled by numerous accounts of firefights and ambushes, thereby overestimating the gravity of the problem.

The impression created by media accounts have led some to propose national reconciliation as a means to end the bloodshed.

One requirement of reconciliation is that the situation must be grave enough to warrant the measure. At the height of the fighting in Mindanao in the mid-1970's, the government actively pursued a policy of attraction and reconciliation because it realized the gravity of the problem.

The implementation of the policy was one of the factors that helped abate the MNLF rebellion.

If, on the other hand, the insurgency problem is not grave, the tendency of the government is to rely less on reconciliation as a

means to restore peace and order, for as a general rule reconciliation is perceived as a sign of weakness. It is a compromise measure.

Another requirement of a policy of reconciliation is the likelihood that if adopted it will be accepted by the other party. If the policy is adopted but is spurned by the other party, the government is placed in an embarrassing situation.

If it is put in that position, it might pursue the policy of annihilation more actively in order to vindicate its name. That is the danger.

Still another requirement is the policy be supported by the people, since in the ultimate analysis the government is answerable to the people.

Such requirements, even if valid, assume that reconciliation is aimed only at putting an end to the armed struggle. But there may be instances where reconciliation has to go farther than that objective, and there are other instances where simply ending the armed struggle ends the problem.

Where the armed struggle is more the symptom than the disease, a policy of reconciliation aimed solely at ending the armed struggle is not likely to work at all, at least not in the long run.

If this is borne in mind, we may ask if the abatement of the MNLF rebellion means the end of the

problem.

We may examine closely the reasons for the NPA rebellion to determine the validity of reconciliation and what form it is to take to make it effective.

Out of concern for the bloodshed, we have thought of reconciliation in the forms of amnesty for the rebels or legalization of the communist party.

Would those be the cure for the disease? Would they go deep enough or extensive enough?

It is interesting to know that reconciliation consists not only of giving concessions to the enemy but also of self-reformation. For example, a policy of reconciliation may consist of legalizing the communist party and firmly controlling the commission of abuses by the military.

If the policy of attraction and reconciliation in Mindanao is carried through its conclusion, that will mean no less than a new era for that part of the country.

If an equally all-embracing policy were adopted for the other types of rebels, that might well spell the same thing for the rest of the country.

The overall objective would be to improve the nation. An equilibrium point at which no organized bloodshed is likely to occur should be visualized.

CSO: 4200/542

EDITORIAL VIEWS ORIGINS OF INSURGENCY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN this country insurgency takes root in the least developed places where the presence of government is weak. That is illustrated by the MNLF rebellion, which gained strength in the hinterlands of the heavily Muslim provinces. Those places had long been neglected by the government.

Another example is the island of Samar. Before insurgency started in some places in the island, the area had been so neglected that people could not move from some towns to others by land because of lack of roads.

Probably the most recent example is Davao del Norte, in many towns of which the presence of government could hardly be felt and where people reportedly suffered from government abuse. Consequently, an "invisible government" of the insur-

gents lorded it over 24 municipalities of the province until the government moved troops into the area.

Because of the financial condition of the government, it is not necessary to embark on grandiose economic projects in the areas troubled by insurgency. It would be enough if the people are amply protected.

They should be protected from the dangers posed by insurgency and from the abuses of those in authority. If they are protected, they are freed from making hard choices.

As the economy improves, they ought to be given their share of the economic projects that will alleviate their poverty.

They should in any case be made to feel that the government is their

champion, rather than their enemy. If they are made to feel that way, it will be impossible to alienate them from the government because as a rule rural folk are highly conservative in outlook. They are reluctant to support an alien vision.

CSO: 4200/543

NATIONAL SURVIVAL MOVEMENT LEADER INTERVIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 pp 7, 19

[Text]

Q. What is the Movement for National Survival?

A. It is a collective and organized effort on the part of its members (1) to inform and alert Filipino public opinion about the dangers posed by American military and economic policies in the Philippines to the nation's security and the people's welfare, and (2) to move and mobilize public opinion against such policies.

Q. What are the dangers posed by American military and economic policies in the Philippines?

A. These dangers may fundamentally be classified into dangers of a military nature, and dangers of an economic nature.

The military danger stems from the presence here of America's military and naval bases which harbor nuclear materials and weapons. These bases, as the late Don Claro M. Recto repeatedly warned, are magnets of nuclear attack by America's adversaries. They automatically involve the Philippines in American military affairs, making this country an integral part of America's military establishment overseas. In the context of the esca-

lating animosity between the United States and the Soviet Union, these bases virtually doom the Philippines to nuclear extinction the moment hostility breaks out between them. They are a clear and present danger to the very existence and survival of our nation.

The economic danger stems from the economic policies which the US government and American business have consistently pressed on our government since our annexation in 1898 as a colony, and which they continue to press on our government through "the IMF and the World Bank today. These are policies which operate to suppress the industrial development of the country, bringing about chronic and perennial condition of mass poverty, mass unemployment and inflation.

Q. Why the term "National Survival?"

A. Because no less than the survival of this nation and of our people threatened by these military and economic policies.

Q. What is the need for the Movement?

A. The need for the Movement stems from the fact that the mass of our people are being, and

should act and behave.

Q. Has the philosophy of the Movement been fully stated?

A. The basic philosophy has been stated. It may be have long been kept in ignorance about the nature and implications of these military and economic policies.

Q. How is that?

A. Because we have an educational system that has failed to train and condition our people and our leaders to perceive the real interest of this country. It is an educational system that has failed, in fact has deliberately neglected, to educate our people in the philosophy of nationalism and to understand the nature of imperialism, particularly American imperialism.

Q. Would you say then that the Movement for National Survival is essentially an educational movement?

A. Yes, to a large extent it is. But it is also more than just an educational movement. It is a movement that aims to move and mobilize our people against American imperialism, and to move and mobilize them into demanding from their government and political leaders that they act and

behave as nationalists found in the Declaration of the Movement, which was issued three years ago, and is reproduced hereunder:

"We alert all Filipinos to the inhuman repercussions of American economic and military policies in this country. These policies have brought on our people untold hardship and economic misery. And, in the context of international events, they place in imminent jeopardy the very physical survival of this nation. Unless these policies are reversed, the overwhelming majority of Filipinos will continue to live in dehumanizing poverty, and that poverty will worsen still. The nation is already being crushed economically by its massive and increasing international debt. Our resources, now extensively depleted, stand to be completely exhausted. The Philippines is in the process of being transformed into a wasteland whose inhabitants will have to rob and kill for survival, as many of them

already do now.

"We do not have to describe in detail the economic repercussions of these policies because those who read this, experience and live with those repercussions everyday.

"Dictatorship, of which the country has had no experience before martial law, has become part of the American legacy in this country, as it is in many areas of the world, such as the Middle East and Latin America.

"But the more urgent matter concerns the presence of American military and naval bases here. Because these bases contain nuclear weapons and material, they make the Philippines an inevitable magnet of nuclear attack. We are now involved in America's dangerous war strategy. Her enemies automatically are our enemies even if we seek nothing but friendship with all nations. Overnight, millions of our countrymen, particularly those in Central Luzon, can be incinerated by a nuclear holocaust, and vast areas of the country

rendered unfit for habitation. We have been made by America a pawn in her international military struggle.

"American policy in the religious creed, to join us in this movement for Philippines is criminal in its utter disregard of our people's right to survive, to develop, and to live in safety and peace.

"We ask all Filipinos, regardless of ideology or national survival.

"AND WE DECLARE:

"1) That the Philippines should pursue a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, similar to what India has done. We wish no part, and should not be involved in America's quarrels, particularly with nuclear powers;

"2) That America's bases be dismantled, or at least all nuclear weapons therein removed. The bases should be de-nuclearized as soon as possible;

"3) That the government press for an indefinite moratorium on all debt and interest payments from our international creditors;

4) That our economic planners lose no time bringing this country into the age of science, technology and industry as an essential requisite to the solution of mass poverty;

"5) That nationalism and anti-imperialism be officially adopted as a policy of the state and that the government declare also as a matter of national policy that the Philippines is for Filipinos."

CSO: 4200/541

BATALLA COLUMN ON TRADE WITH JAPAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text] NOBODY can blame Japan for being a highly successful manufacturer and trader. The rest of the world wants to be as efficient.

But, you know, if you are successful in a world of failures, you have a cross to bear like the rest. That is life.

If a situation where Japan's share of the world market grows at the expense of the rest of the industrialized world should continue, the tendency of the other industrialized countries to erect trade barriers against Japanese goods would be enhanced, no matter what the economists may say about the evils of protectionism in general, for it is what the constituents of those governments say that matters, not economic theories whose validity is not easily grasped by the industries and their workers.

In this connection, the economic relations between Japan and the Philippines are worth looking into. It has been reported that in 1982 the Philippines suffered a deficit of \$386 million in its trade with Japan.

This is a much higher figure than that of the previous year. In fact, it was only in 1980 that the trade balance was favorable to the Philippines.

The continuing Philippine deficits are inevitable. According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the importation of capital goods from Japan had been increasing while exports to that country had been decreasing.

Additionally, the value of Philippine exports in relation to that of imports had been deteriorating.

One reason for the increase of Philippine imports of capital goods from Japan is Philippine preference for Japanese industrial plants. Aside from this, the local car assemblers have joint-venture arrangements with Japanese manufacturers.

It was also pointed out that in 1982 almost all importations of consumer durables came from Japan.

On the other hand, some Philippine products, such as bananas, are losing out in the Japanese market.

Aside from reasons traceable to the recession, the economic structures, as reflected in the composition of trade, argue for a long-run trade imbalance between the two countries.

If the imbalance cannot be immediately redressed, at least it should be minimized, in fairness to the Philippines and in the spirit of cooperation.

In the short run, that imbalance should be closely examined because the Philippines is undergoing a period of extraordinary economic difficulty.

It suffers from a heavy payments deficit, a high level of foreign indebtedness, a low production level, and a high rate of unemployment, among other things.

The lack of flexibility of the economy makes it pin its greatest hope in the short run on world recovery, but it may take the rest of the year for recovery to be felt here.

On the other hand, Japanese performance during the recession has been outstanding. Among the industrial countries, it has been the least affected by the slowdown. Its difficulties are minor compared to those of other industrial countries and much more so if compared to those of the Philippines.

As far as trade with the Philippines is concerned, the first number in the agenda should be to dispense with the non-tariff barriers, which are useless protectionist measures that go by other names.

Then some scheme must be worked out on how to increase Philippine exports to Japan by a substantial margin.

Narrowing the trade gap is to the interest of both countries, and their proximity to each other is an additional argument for strengthening relations.

A relationship in which one country is helplessly in the grip of the other needs reexamination, to say the least.

CSO: 4200/543

INDONESIA EMERGING AS EXPORT LABOR MARKET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

Indonesia is emerging as another potential labor market in Asia for Filipino skilled and semi-skilled workers.

In a report to Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, the Labor Ministry's International Labor Affairs Service (ILAS) said that despite Indonesia's labor protectionist policy, more and more Filipinos are finding jobs in that country.

It said that unofficial estimate of Filipino workers now in Indonesia is placed at 3,000, mostly working in mining, construction and oil drilling projects.

ILAS said that at the height of Indonesia's timber boom in the sixties and early seventies, Filipinos came in droves to that country as entrepreneurs and technicians.

It said that some 7,000 Filipinos worked

in logging camps of Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya during that time.

But with the onset of the global economic recession, ILAS said in its report, the wood and timber industry suffered depressed market, resulting in the layoff of some 50,000 workers in virtually all logging regions of Indonesia.

This led to the so-called "Indonesianization of labor" policy adopted by the government to conserve whatever job opportunities left for Indonesian nationals, the report said.

At the time, Filipino employment in logging camps and allied industries in that country was almost nil, it added.

ILAS said, however, that recent labor market trends in Indonesia point to brighter future, especially for

skilled and professional workers.

The resurgence of economic activities in that country, especially in the oil and related fields, ILAS said, gives an indication of the developing economic dynamism in that part of the Asean region.

It said that Filipinos now constitute one-seventh of the 21,000 expatriate workers in that country.

Among the major firms employing Filipino labor in Indonesia are Bechtel International, Freeport Indonesia and Construction Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP), the report said.

Filipino workers will continue to be in demand in that country, ILAS said, not because it lacks manpower, but because it need skilled workers not readily available locally.

CONSTRUCTION PACT WITH UAE EYED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 p 20

[Text]

A joint venture agreement for infrastructure construction activities may be signed in the United Arab Emirates to benefit Philippine and UAE construction firms.

Public Works and Highways Minister Jesus S. Hipolito is leaving for the UAE next month on the invitation of Mohammed Khalifa Al Kindi, UAE minister of construction and housing.

The joint venture agreement would somehow make up for expected Philippine losses in labor and construction markets in the Middle East in view of infrastructure project cutbacks as a result of lower oil prices.

Since most road projects in the UAE have been completed, the most likely area to be exploited by the agreement would be the construction of buildings and water supply projects, Hipolito said.

CSO: 4200/541

DAVAO DEL NORTE GUERRILLA WARFARE REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

Maco town in Davao del Norte sits at the gateway to the fertile valleys of Mindanao. It is an ordinary town engaged in day-to-day activities of rural life.

Most of the Maco townfolk are farmers. They till the soil during the day. However, at night, they are buffeted by dissident agitation propaganda.

Various factors contributed to the disintegration of peace and order in the area and to the erosion of the people's faith in the authorities. Foremost among these factors was the almost total absence of the government.

Most of the townfolk, especially in far-flung barangays and jungle sitios, never felt the presence of government, nor of an honest-to-goodness "peace-keeping" forces to pro-

tect their lives and property.

Residents said the rough and rugged area seemed to have influenced the peace and order atmosphere, as in the United States' old west.

Reports that the situation was under control only manifested a lack of appreciation of the simmering trouble beneath the seemingly placid scenario.

This state of things was compounded by the creeping effects of plain neglect and abuses of authorities combined with the people's desire for identity and justice.

Communist propagandists exploited the situation. They rode on the people's mood and orchestrated it with an alternately soft and iron hand.

Maco town represented the mood of the entire Davao area. Dissidents lorded it over 24 towns in Davao del Norte and established their so-called "invisible government," applying brute force to

recalcitrants and coddling those who cooperated with them.

A resident said, "It was as if the government no longer existed."

The NPAs became bolder and the situation came to a point where the people had no other choice but to resign themselves to the hard realities of the circumstances.

The situation in Maco was a classic scenario of guerrilla warfare — dissidents controlled the countryside, government authorities were ensconced in population centers, and residents were either apathetic or supportive of the NPA movement.

This was the situation in Maco and the 23 other towns of Davao del Norte, when, in early February this year, President Marcos, alarmed by the growing influence of the CPP-NPA in the area, ordered military authorities to take steps in wresting back control of the NPA-influenced areas and regain the trust and confidence of the residents.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN DAVAO DEL NORTE: REPORT CONTINUES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

There was a breakdown of peace and order. People just didn't trust the authorities. Conspicuously absent was an honest-to-goodness peace-keeping force.

This state of things in Maco, Davao del Norte, grew worse as the authorities became plainly neglectful or abusive, while the people sought justice.

All these factors contributed greatly to the communist New People's Army's full grip and control of Maco.

Maco was just one of 24 other towns of Davao del Norte similarly situated. It is a gateway to the fertile valley of Mindanao.

With the barangays of all 24 towns of the province under NPA control, the poblaciones capitulated.

The NPAs, who had become haughty and bold, established their so-called "invisible government" and began collecting taxes under the CPP-NPA "progressive taxation system."

Nobody was spared. Non-earning families were taxed P2 weekly. Jeepney, rig and tricycle drivers were given daily

quotas. Operators of transport buses paid more.

Bigtime businessmen, including loggers, were given monthly tax quotas reaching up to five digits. Refusal to pay would mean harassment. Business establishments could be burned down, the businessmen's loved ones would be kidnaped, or equipment could be wrecked.

Even public school teachers and owners of sari-sari stores were forced to pay taxes.

An NPA tax collector would be assigned 10 houses. He would knock at doors at unholy hours of the night to collect the money. Should the "taxpayer" fail to give cash, he would be made to pay in kind, such as rice or canned goods.

Suffering a deficit the previous year, "finance experts" of the CPP-NPA decided to increase the tax quota.

Hand in hand with their tax collection efforts, the NPAs organized small foraging units for the stockpiling of food, clothing, medicine, shoes, jackets, and other articles needed by the NPA fighting forces.

Specific groups under battle-tested commanders were assigned to forage for firearms and ammunition and other hardware. These groups began

ambushing government troops to take the firearms, ammunition, and other equipment.

Small detachments of Army and Constabulary units, including the headquarters of para-military units (integrated civilian home defense forces) were raided. Town halls were ransacked and the firearms, ammunition, and uniforms of policemen were taken.

Security forces of logging firms and plantations were being disarmed either through raids on their headquarters at the logging compounds, or through ambushes. The normal reaction of the military was to say, "The situation is under control" or "The military is on top of the situation."

It took banana magnate Antonio Floirendo, regional chairman of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, to convince President Marcos to act decisively to counter the growing strength and influence of the CPP-NPA in the three Davao provinces.

President Marcos directed Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, to organize a special outfit whose members are dedicated, loyal, well-disciplined, and civil-relations oriented, for assignment in the NPA-influenced areas in eastern Mindanao.

VILLAGERS FIGHT NPA IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Text]

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, April 4 — Eleven persons, including a female New People's Army member, were killed, while five others were seriously injured in two separate incidents in Misamis Oriental over the weekend.

In Lauaan, Hingoog city, irate village folk armed with clubs and bolos ganged up on an NPA band, killing three. Five village residents were wounded in the 30-minute fight yesterday afternoon.

Reports reaching Brig. Gen. Pedro F. Zafra, regional commander, identified the fatalities as Reggie Roquierro, alias "Kumander Reggie," Virginia Datorot, alias "Kumander Dixiel" and "Bebot," and Isabelo Remonsada, alias "Kumander Itok."

Injured were Rogelio Sumbalod, 28, Rosendo Sumbalod, 25, Noe Bernaldez, 22, Vidal Berse, 27, and Juanito Ladan, 16, all residents of the village.

Responding Constabulary elements, led by Lt. Arthur Barrientos, reported that the violence was started by the village folk's refusal to give any more contribution to the

NPA since the current drought destroyed most of their crops.

Reports said that on several occasions, the NPA had threatened to harass the villagers unless they renewed their support for the movement. This time, the village folk decided to fight back.

In another development, unidentified armed men believed to be members of a religious sect beheaded eight persons, including a woman and two children, in barangay San Antonio, Hasaan, Misamis Oriental, last Good Friday.

In a report, Col. Cesar C. Navarro, provincial commander, identified the fatalities as Alexis Ral, 47, and his wife Carmela, 45, Wenceslao Icananon, 45, and his children Juanito, 20, Gegino, 12, and Josefina, 10, Antonio Nambatac, 18, and Teodoro Nambatac, 15, all residents of San Antonio.

Investigation showed that at about 1 a.m. last Good Friday, the victims were awakened by knocks at the door. The armed men swiftly entered and reportedly started hacking the occupants of the house.

According to P/Capt. Thompson Sagrado, one of the assailants identified

and arrested is a member of the so-called Philippine Benevolent Christian Missionaries Association, a religious sect.

The victims were also members of the same group but had earlier signified their intentions to get out.

Police said they are finding it extremely difficult to establish the motive for the killing and identify the other assailants. The sect leader has reportedly refused to cooperate in the investigation. (Casiano Navarro)

TAGUM, Davao del Norte, April 4 — Some 800 families who evacuated to Maco town proper from barangays of this province today started to return to their homes after they were assured security by the Marines.

Davao del Norte Gov. Gregorio R. Dujali said the return of the evacuees to their homes was a result of an emergency multisectoral peace dialogue which he called yesterday in the Maco town gymnasium.

Dujali said the evacuees took refuge in Maco proper at the height of the hostilities between government forces and New People's Army guerrillas early last February.

The return of the evacuees to their homes indicates the speedy normalization process here, he said.

Dujali said the evacuees, who were temporarily housed in evacuation centers, were hesitant to go home earlier until the Marines assured them security.

One of the assurances made by the Marines through Lt. Col. Vicente Baquial was the conduct

MARCOS BACKS PERMANENT ASEAN PARLIAMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text]

President Marcos called yesterday for the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) "as a means to strengthen the organization and the establishment of an Asean parliament."

In a speech opening the 5th AIPO general assembly at the Malacañang Ceremonial Hall, he told the delegates that "in our own respective experiences, parliamentarism has become an integral part of the growth and surge of our societies in recent years."

He declared that the AIPO, constituted by the parliaments of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is the most vivid evidence of this.

"Already the AIPO should be commended for its effort to adopt common legislative programs in certain key concerns of all member nations," he said, citing its studies on the problem of narcotics, drug abuse and rehabilitation,

as well as regional economic cooperation.

Mr. Marcos reiterated the Philippine commitment to strengthen regional community bonds as he cited the AIPO as "an indispensable stone in the building of the edifice of the Asean community."

"It is in the light of this determined push toward regional community that the interaction among the parliaments of the region should be viewed," he said.

The President cited the existence today of more formal consultative bodies not only on the Asean ministerial level but also on the level of professional and private sector groups.

He cited the permanent Asean secretariat which projected Asean unity in major international councils such as the United Nations and the European Economic Community.

He said that internally, "we are beginning to realize the advantages of a freer, mutual accommodation of our products and markets."

However, he said, the Asean countries have

barely scratched the surface in the field of economic cooperation.

He called for an end to "our lingering fears, apprehensions, and hesitations of the long term effects of a fuller regional cooperation in many and specific areas."

The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, speaking extemporaneously, said that while the presence of the President was more than enough to welcome the delegates, she nevertheless attended the ceremonies as "a Filipina who cannot be silenced — to articulate maybe not her thoughts but her feelings of welcome and joy."

She said that she hoped the AIPO meeting would lead to the establishment of a mechanism to provide a better quality of life in the region, which is now beginning to stand on its own with dignity and identity.

President C. V. Devan Nair, on behalf of the Republic of Singapore, said the AIPO seeks to serve the 240 million people of Asean.

In a message, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda said the organization constitutes the

collective expression of the will of the peoples of Asean, reflecting their noblest aspirations and endeavors to surmount the problems of the region.

Indonesian President Suharto said the assembly "has an important meaning for Asean because it is a reflection of the meeting between peoples of the five member-states in the concerted effort of advancing further on the long journey toward the attainment of the common ideals of the region."

Speaker Querube Makalintal, AIPO president, said he was confident the assembly will work in earnest for the betterment of the organization and the region.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad said the AIPO is now part and parcel of the Asean structure, and its 5th assembly will give parliamentarians the chance to deliberate on measures to improve regional relations.

Minister of State Antonio Tupaz will preside over the AIPO assembly which will last up to Saturday. The sessions will be at the Manila Peninsula Hotel.

The Philippine delegation will press for a formal proposal to upgrade the status of AIPO into an Asean parliament similar to the European parliament.

Tupaz said this was already agreed upon in principle in the 5th working committee of the AIPO last June.

CSO: 4200/543

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN GROWS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Apr 83 p 9

[Text]

The country's trade deficit with Japan swelled to \$386 million in 1982 from 1981's \$243 million, causing the Philippine government to express alarm.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin bared this in the face of the country's increasing importation of capital goods and the poor export performance of agricultural products such as bananas.

Ongpin said a Philippine mission is heading for Japan this month to discuss the growing trade deficit incurred by the Philippines and help find ways to trim the gap.

The mission is set to tackle unresolved issues between the two countries on matters of trade and financing. The issues have been pending over the last five years when the Philippines started incurring a trade deficit. It was only in 1980 when the balance of trade tilted in favor of the Philippines.

One matter expected to be taken up by the Philippine delegation

is the \$125 million commodity loan for the local copper mining industry. The Philippines is making the request to finance the operations of copper firms which have been hit directly by the recession and the weak market prices.

According to government sources, Japan should heed the request since its copper smelters are heavily dependent on Philippine copper exports. It was pointed out that shutdown of major copper mining firms in the Philippines will adversely affect Japanese copper smelting firms.

Another item to be taken up is the Japanese restrictions on Philippine banana exports which are losing out to other competing tropical fruits.

The Philippines's trade deficit for 1982 was traced to the increasing importation of capital equipment which reached \$1.5 billion alone the past year.

Ongpin observed that a number of the

country's industrial plants are being sourced from Japan. Most of the country's exports, on the other hand, consisted of raw materials whose prices have plunged in view of the recession which started some three years ago.

He also pointed out that for 1982, almost all importations of consumer durables such as appliances came from Japan.

Importations of completely-knocked-down (CKD) automotive packs have also come from Japan since all members of the progressive car manufacturing program (PCMP) have joint venture partnership with leading Japanese automotive firms. Ninety five per cent of CKDs last year came from Japan.

PCMP imports for 1982 alone reached \$100 million, Ongpin said.

Japan has announced plans for a comprehensive revision of its system of testing foreign goods and setting product

standards.

The plans center on a proposal to revise about 17 laws regulating imports to eliminate discrimination against foreign suppliers.

The government also will take steps to involve importers in drafting product standards, bring Japanese standards into conformity with international codes, accept foreign test data on products, and simplify and speed-up certification procedures.

Foreign firms and trade officials have complained about an invisible system of non-tariff barriers, or NTS.

Japanese officials have said NTBs are mostly safety regulations designed to protect consumers, not to discourage imports. However, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone acknowledged in January some of the regulations may restrict trade and pledged to review the system.

CSO: 4200/542

WORKERS' REMITTANCES RISE SHARPLY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Apr 83 p 16

[Text]

The Central Bank reported yesterday that there had been a marked increase based on preliminary figures, in the amount of remittances made by overseas Filipino contract workers and seamen after the issuance of the presidential order requiring overseas Filipino workers to remit a portion of their basic salaries.

During February, remittances of seamen posted a 100.87 per cent increase over those recorded in January this year, the CB said.

Land-based contract workers remitted in February this year an amount 69.67 per cent higher than that reported in January. Those of other workers in the unclassified category likewise rose by 38.31 per cent. On the overall, total remittances from Filipino overseas workers recorded a growth of 59.76 per cent over the 30-day period.

Executive Order No. 857, although signed on Dec. 13, 1982, took effect only last Feb.

On a year-ago basis, remittances of land-based contract workers in February this year exceeded by 134.12 per cent the remittances in February 1982, while those of seamen rose by 53.76 per cent over the same period last year. Other workers in the unclassified category increased their remittances also by 10.43 per cent.

The annual growth on a February to February comparison was 52.65 per cent for all types of contract workers.

The CB said final figures could even be higher since remittances whose sources were not immediately identifiable were reported by banks under other account titles such as "personal remittances" and "miscellaneous services-others."

Executive Order No. 857 has been issued to ensure that the foreign exchange earnings of Filipino overseas workers are remitted and sold for pesos to the Philippine banking system, instead of

being channeled to the black market.

The implementing regulations, which were jointly drawn up by the Ministry of Labor and Employment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the CB, specifically require overseas workers to remit a portion of their basic salaries to their beneficiaries in the Philippines under the following schedules:

- * Seamen or mariners — 70 per cent of basic salary.

- * Workers of Filipino contractors and construction companies — 70 per cent of basic salary.

- * Doctors, engineers, teachers, nurses and other professional workers whose employment contracts provide for free board and lodging — 70 per cent of basic salary.

- * All other professional workers whose employment contracts do not provide for free board and lodging facilities — 50 per cent of basic salary.

- * Domestic and

other service workers
— 50 per cent of basic salary.

* All other workers not falling under any of the above categories
— 50 per cent of basic salary.

In case of non-compliance, the rules provide that no passport will be issued, renewed or extended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to an overseas worker.

Proof of compliance with the mandatory remittance requirement may consist of any of these documents:

* Confirmed bank remittance form.

* Certification from employer, duly authenticated, that remittance has been effected.

* Bank certification of credit/payment advice evidencing sale for pesos to the Philippine banking system.

* CB official receipt covering foreign exchange sold in the Philippines to authorized agent banks or authorized foreign exchange dealers.

* Receipt of international postal money order.

CSO: 4200/542

ASEAN TO REMOVE INEQUITIES WITH CONSUMERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Apr 83 p 40

[Text]

The five member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean), major producers of raw materials, will adopt measures against inequities in relations between countries which are consumers and producers of primary commodities in the international economic system.

This is one of 15 resolutions prepared by the working committee of the fifth general assembly of the Asean Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) for approval by the assembly which opens here Tuesday.

The working committee stressed that concrete measures must be adopted and

implemented by the Asean member-countries "in the light of the community's trade promotion programme."

The Asean is composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The working committee also recommended that continuing action be taken on the following areas pertaining to the Asean-European Economic Community (EEC) relationship:

1. Non-imposition of countervailing duties on Asean exports in order to ensure viability in the investment planning to Asean nations and to afford Asean nations the full-

lest opportunity for consultations before any measure is taken on the imposition of countervailing duties.

2. Implementation of all the elements of the integrated program for commodities as soon as possible, to resolve the long-standing commodity problems, and implementation of negotiations on the establishment of international commodity agreements.

The working committee will also ask the general assembly to provide guidelines to the AIPO delegations visiting the European Parliament and on issues affecting Asean-EEC economic cooperation.

CSO: 4200/542

VISAYAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Apr 83 pp 1, 11

[Text]

Central Visayas, with a population of some 10 million, is one of the show windows of the government's economic development efforts.

Over the dozen islands comprising the group, the government has poured hundreds of million pesos for rural road construction, irrigation, and development of farm technology.

Millions of pesos in loans have also been allocated under the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) program to improve the quality of life of the people.

In Cebu, the country's most thickly populated province, the government has set up electric cooperatives which now has brought electricity to its 45 towns and five cities.

Under the government's rural electrification program, according to Cebu Gov. Eduardo R. Gullas, all the barangays and sitios of the island will be lighted by next year.

For this, the national government has allocated more than ₱91 million in loans from the World Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany to finance the province's six

cooperatives, he said.

The local and national governments, have also been undertaking massive road-building and improvement projects during the past few years, not only to upgrade national, provincial, and city streets but also to link isolated communities with barangay roads.

According to Cebu engineers, more than 1,600 kilometers of barangay roads now link rural communities in coastal towns and across the island's rugged mountain ranges.

The Cebu administration, local authorities said, had to involve itself in various road development programs like the Rural Roads Program (RRP) of the Ministry of Local Governments-USAID and the Rural Roads Improvement Program (RRIP) of the MLG-World Bank, to support the massive barangay road-construction networks for the countryside.

A hitherto unexploited vast agricultural area dubbed the "Hidden Valley" deep in Pinamungajan town along the province's west coast was opened to commerce more than a year ago as a result of the opening of a barangay road to the valley, Gullas said.

The government has managed to make hundreds of hectares of arid

lands into ricefields through the setting up of irrigation projects.

The heavier government investment on irrigation has been made in Western Visayas on Panay island where the Jalaur rice irrigation network has been set up.

The government has also made considerable investments to develop the country's fishing industry by lending its support to the Southeast Asia Fishing Development (SEAFDEC) project in one of the towns of Panay.

Another similar private venture, a P50 million prawn culture farm in Negros Occidental to boost marine food production in the Visayas, was also launched recently.

With these as sources for technology transfer, the government has poured in millions of pesos of KKK livelihood loans to help the thousands of sustenance fishermen on the islands to improve fish culture and fish-catching techniques.

The granting of non-collateral loans under the KKK program has not only transformed the quality of life of thousands of people but has also spurred development in the region's countryside.

Thousands of jobless and out-of-school youths have taken to more fruitful pursuits of livelihood, some going into more systematic and lucrative fishing, clearing of lands for ipil-ipil plantations, manufacturing of hollow blocks, goat-raising, and even vermin culture.

CSO: 4200/542

KKK LOANS FROZEN PENDING INVESTIGATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT ordered yesterday the freezing of all KKK loans in areas where complaints have been aired against alleged malpractices by some loan processors.

The order was conveyed by Human Settlements Deputy Minister Jolly Benitez who also enlisted the help of military and police to protect complainants and witnesses.

On orders of Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, Benitez sent investigation teams to Isabela and other areas where irregularities in the disposal of KKK loans were reported rampant.

The teams were required to submit their findings immediately so that criminal charges can be filed if warranted.

BENITEZ TOLD NEWSMEN in a conference that the human settlements ministry will not stop "until parties apparently out to destroy the KKK development goals are brought to court and prosecuted."

He announced that complaints offices will be set up immediately in the ministry's central office and regional branches to speed up action on cases brought to it.

He expressed the belief that complaints against KKK loans disposal could be isolated cases that do not

reflect the overall picture of the KKK livelihood program.

BRIG. GEN. Rafael Zagala, KKK action officer, admitted that complaints on alleged malpractices have been aired not only in Isabela and other Luzon areas but also in Mindanao.

He told newsmen that the complaints ranged from discrimination in the grant of loans to selling of application forms which, he said, is illegal.

He said that like other new projects, the KKK program is not immune from problems.

He said that the "few irregularities should not distract the people's attention on the total benefits derived from the KKK program."

HE GAVE newsmen an overview of what the KKK program has so far attained.

He said that about 220,000 people have directly benefited from the program. He said this is apart from an equal number of relatives directly or indirectly benefited.

Benitez described the KKK program as "a centerpiece of the Republic's livelihood movement that has caught the people's imagination in the countryside."

He reported that of the P1 billion set

aside for the KKK loans, only about P520 million has so far been released.

He said that as of last March 22, the KKK has established 12,686 projects, benefiting 22,590 people.

He said Mindanao has the biggest number of projects, which accounted for 5,589 projects with 120,717 beneficiaries.

Benitez asked banks being used as channels of KKK loans to be strict in the evaluation of loans applications to avert the use of dummies.

He said the collateral requirement and 12 percent interest for KKK loans will remain.

CSO: 4200/554

VALENCIA ON FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR, NEUTRALITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Apr 83 p 4

["Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Excerpt]

SOVIET DEPUTY Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa says that no Soviet missiles are aimed at the Philippines. US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Paul Wolfowitz is here to firm up the defenses of ASEAN against external enemies. Japan says she will give ASEAN more aid and better trade terms. President Marcos has told American newsmen the Philippines will play it neutral. If anything is proven by these developments, it is that the Marcos policy of friendship with all nations is best.

Of course, Soviet missiles can be aimed our way in minutes. But there's no need to say they're pointed our way — that can only provoke tensions that the Soviets cannot benefit from. The record is clear — Soviet-Philippine friendship exists today. There is no reason for the USSR to threaten us.

Among Russia's friends, including countries classified as communist, we're one of the best.

As far as building up ASEAN defenses against external forces is concerned, the better way is for ASEAN to remain neutral while at the same time thinking of how the five nations can help one another in case of external threats. An American-supported ASEAN preparedness is not in the best interests of ASEAN. The Philippines, for one, does not wish to make enemies.

If Japan wants ASEAN goodwill, she will have to do better than make promises. ASEAN members are the targets for friendship by the European Economic Community, Eastern Europe, the USSR, the US and China. Only Japan, of all our friends, has still to prove herself because of her record in World War II and the last few decades.

CSO: 4200/554

WORLD BANK SUPPORTS PESO DEPRECIATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Apr 83 p 10

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text]

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The World Bank has expressed support to the Philippine government's move to allow the peso to seek its own level vis-a-vis major currencies, particularly the US dollar.

The Philippines has been gradually depreciating the value of its currency since last year to make exports more competitive in the world market and compensate for declining revenues from traditional products.

"We're supporting it," says a WB official on the peso's creeping depreciation.

As of yesterday, the peso was valued at P9.83 to the dollar, down from P9.17 in early January, and P8.27 in Jan. 1982.

LIKE other developing countries struck by world recession, the Philippines has been meeting balance of payments difficulties resulting in a deficit of \$1.13 billion at the end of 1982.

"Last year," notes the WB official, "was one of the most disastrous years in Philippine economy." Export earnings dropped but payments for vital imports rose, he says.

As a result, the Philippines' debt service is in a "very difficult situation", he adds.

A WB compilation of external debt of developing countries at end-1981 shows the Philippines' total debt outstanding and disbursed reached \$10.1 billion and total debt

service stood at \$874.5 million.

At the end of 1982, total external debt was estimated at \$12.9 billion. For 1983, the WB projects Philippine total debt service at \$1.4 billion, comprising of \$616 million in principal and \$801 million in interest payments.

THE WB study also notes that notwithstanding the high level of real interest rates, considerable direct and immediate relief was provided to major net debtors among the developing countries by the large fall in nominal dollar interest rates during the second half of 1982.

Thus, the seven-point fall in nominal dollar interest rates during the second half of 1982 over a full-year would reduce the debt servicing cost of the Philippines by about \$500 million.

The study adds that servicing external debt will continue to be a major restraining influence on the growth of many developing countries in 1983. Some respite is promised by a mild recovery of growth in industrial economies and in world trade, and this should permit an abatement of debt-servicing difficulties for many developing countries by the end of this year.

For most of these countries however, concludes the WB study, another year of poor growth is probable; a resumption of strong growth in an easier borrowing environment seems unlikely before 1984.

GOVERNMENT CUTS EQUITY TO NATIONAL POWER CORPORATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Apr 83 p 16

[Text]

The national government has slashed its equity contribution to the National Power Corporation (NPC) by 50 per cent to P900 million this year and commercial sources of funds are now being eyed to support the firm's various alternative energy projects.

Energy minister Geronimo Z. Velasco said that aside from the planned issuance of bonds to the domestic market, NPC is also tapping commercial sources of funds abroad to offset the budgetary cut resorted by government on all government-owned firms.

The cut on NPC's equity contribution is expected to create further difficulties on the government firm's financial position which has been hobbled earlier by a P1.1 billion budget deficit for the current year.

Velasco said that further availment from the special fund is also being considered to

support NPC's ongoing projects. Velasco, who is also chairman of NPC, said no projects will likely be deferred despite the \$5 price cut initiated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NPC is issuing bonds to the domestic market to cover a remaining P400 million budget deficit. NPC has already raised its power rates by 10 per cent to generate cash in the amount of P700 million.

But the cut in government budget equity contribution has complicated NPC's financial position since it has to raise another P900 million. The tapping of commercial sources of funds abroad was not earlier included in NPC's 1983 financial plan.

NPC also has to raise \$400 million to completely finance the construction of the nuclear plant in Morong, Bataan.

AFP CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS WITH RETIRED GENERALS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text] Several retired Armed Forces generals who met yesterday with Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said the AFP is on the right track in its anti-insurgency campaign.

The retired AFP generals and flag officers who are members of the Association of Generals and Flag Officers (AGFO), issued the statement after being briefed by Ver on peace and order conditions and the implementation of the AFP's "Oplan Katatagan" designed to win the hearts and minds of the people.

Earlier, some retired generals had said that from their reading of the situation, the military seemed to be losing in practically all fronts where the dissidents choose to operate.

Ver sought to refute this claim and asked to have a dialogue with them.

Brig. Gen. Mariano Ordonez (ret.), association president, called the members to a meeting with Ver as special guest yesterday.

Ver appealed to AGFO to contribute its share in combatting insurgency since all of its members are veterans of the Huk and Kamlon campaigns in the late '40s and early '50s.

The retired generals said there must be a total involvement by all sectors of society, both government and private, to improve the living conditions of the people.

Some association members also suggested that while they faced a different situation during their time, some of their tactics could still be applied in the current anti-insurgency drive.

They cited the importance of small unit operations in fighting a guerrilla war, such as the strategy adopted by Army commanding general, Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas.

The retired generals also recommended stricter court-martial procedures and a study on how to contend with the soldiers who, because of some misdemeanors, have been terminated and become problems to society.

EDITORIAL URGES IMF LENDING CONDITIONS REVIEW

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Financial Assistance With Too Many Strings"]

[Text]

AMBASSADOR Roberto S. Benedicto brought to focus a long simmering issue when he stated in the recent KBL caucus that the International Monetary Fund has been exerting undue influence over the economic life of the Philippines.

In playing its role as the central bank for the world, the IMF has been receiving a lot of criticism for its propensity of imposing strict conditions to the extent that member countries of the organization feel that they are being constricted and dictated upon. Most of the countries which have complained against the conditions and restrictions being imposed by the IMF are developing nations which have no choice but to avail of IMF credits because of balance of payments difficulties brought about by the world economic recession and oil prices.

The question is: Is the IMF infringing on the sovereignty of borrower countries?

Ambassador Benedicto voiced the legitimate sentiment of the business community and many observers to the effect that the IMF may be dictating too many stringent conditions that it is, in effect, already running the internal affairs of the borrower country insofar as finances are concerned. Technical terms notwithstanding, such conditions could be interpreted as a surrender of sovereignty by the borrower country if it chooses to comply without question.

On the other hand, there are those who reason that it is only natural for any institution lending money to impose certain conditions in the granting of loans. Those conditions, however, must be reasonable to a point that the borrower country does not lose its integrity and sovereignty.

The fact that the complaints against certain IMF conditions are widespread should prompt the agency to undertake a review of its lending policies and rigid conditions.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said that the Philippines has never surrendered its sovereignty and that "we are just acting with prudence so that we can maintain our international credit standing."

But surely, there will be incessant attempts to enforce such strict and unreasonable conditions upon us as a way of making us "toe the line." It is up to our officials to resist and reject such conditions that threaten to infringe on our sovereignty as a nation.

Like all developing nations, the Philippines has to borrow funds from external sources to support its development efforts. This need for external financing has been made more necessary by the effects of the worldwide economic recession. Although our production of export items have improved, there was less demand in the world market and the prices declined. This has affected our foreign exchange earnings and impaired our balance of payments.

This situation, which is prevalent in most developing nations, should not be taken advantaged of by the international lending institutions which are mainly supported by the rich nations. Their financial assistance or loans should not be granted with too many strings attached. If they do that, they will be strangling to death the needy countries instead of helping them to survive and progress.

CSO: 4200/556

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON KBL CAUCUS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Apr 83 p 4

["Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Excerpt]

THE KBL leadership was in open rebellion against the economic thrusts of the technocrats during the caucus in Malacanang last Thursday. The result was another caucus, this time of the central committee of the ruling KBL, to revise or re-orient the economic policies of the nation. In that caucus, the President ordered the scrapping of the order to slap a three-percent ad valorem tax on mining equipment, specifically, oil rigs and other exploration equipment.

* * *

What's wrong with the nice people who dictate economic policies is that they don't have rapport with the people, not even with the political leadership who felt that they were called upon to apologize for things they never did nor were even consulted about. Taxation has become abrasive, illogical and oppressive in the main. Conflicting and contradictory implementation of laws and policies have confused and demoralized business and industry.

* * *

At one point, a KBL regional leader, Ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto, asked if our policy makers were more loyal to the IMF than to the Republic of the Philippines. It is an open secret that the IMF has been more or less dictating to the Philippines through officials known to be celebrities in the IMF circles. The politicians felt sacrificed. The President was left no alternative but to placate the people in whom he relies for domestic support.

BANK INVESTMENTS OVERSEAS CURBED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Apr 83 pp 9, 10

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] THE Central Bank adopted recently additional restrictions on the foreign investments of local financial institutions to conserve the country's foreign exchange resources.

The CB issued Circular No. 923 which provides that financial institutions can only invest or deposit abroad with foreign banks that have assets of not less than \$600 million.

The investments in and/or loans referred to in the new regulations include any accommodation that gives rise to a creditor-debtor relationship.

Included are deposits, money market placements, loans and advances or any amount of funds granted or remitted by a local bank or quasi-bank to its subsidiary/affiliate abroad. Also covered are letters of comfort.

THE limitation is intended to prevent imprudent or excessive exposure of local banks in their subsidiaries or affiliates abroad that are in the guise of deposits or placements with small foreign banks.

According to the CB, some institutions deposit their foreign exchange assets with small banks abroad on the condition that the funds will be relent to the overseas subsidiaries or affiliates of the Philippine banks.

Banks resort to the conduited placements or back-to-back arrangements because their total equity investments or loans to any enterprise abroad are limited to 15 percent of their networth, the CB said.

To circumvent the 15-percent limitation, Philippine banks negotiate the back-to-back arrangements and conduited placements with small banks. The CB hopes that bigger banks or those with assets of over \$600 million will not entertain these kind of transactions.

HOWEVER, the \$600-million requirement does not apply to the Central Bank and Philippine banks.

Likewise, foreign banks and other deposit taking financial institutions abroad that are subsidiaries or affiliates of Philippine banks or quasi-banks are not subject to the \$600-million eligibility requirement, the CB said.

The CB also said that loans of foreign currency deposit units or 343 banks to non-residents, irrespective of maturity, should have prior CB approval.

The CB gave banks and quasi-banks one year within which to comply with the prescribed limits.

CSO: 4200/556

GOVERNMENT TO TAP VARIOUS SOURCES FOR FUEL SUBSIDY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Apr 83 pp 1, 15

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text] To insure that there will be no price increases for gasoline and diesel, the government will tap various sources of income to continue subsidizing fuel prices at the rate of ₱55 million a month or close to ₱700 million a year.

The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan central committee, headed by President Marcos, made this decision in a three-hour breakfast meeting yesterday. A day earlier, the KBL caucus had endorsed this issue to the central committee.

The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, led KBL leaders in insisting on humanizing economic policies to lighten the burden of the people. They proposed that other sources of revenue be tapped to continue the fuel subsidy.

The committee also took up a review of the country's economic policies, the determination of whether the \$2-billion debt limit for 1983 and the ₱9.4-billion budget deficit limit are conservative, the proposed Central Bank real estate subsidiary plan, and other issues.

On the fuel issue, while the price of oil has dipped from \$34 a barrel to \$29, the erosion of the peso (now valued at ₱9.93 to \$1) has considerably increased the amount in pesos needed to pay for the oil. The exchange rate used to be ₱7.65 to \$1.

At the same time, it was explained that the lower dollar cost has reduced customs revenues on oil by ₱500 million.

The committee discussed various world factors, including low prices of Philippine exports and rising costs of imports which have brought on inflation and other hardships.

The President said that instead of passing on to the people the increased cost of landed oil, the subsidy should continue.

Among the revenue sources to be tapped for the subsidy is revenue from the three per cent ad valorem tax which is expected to generate ₱750 million yearly.

The committee also heard proposals to sell idle government land.

The Philippines has a standing contract with Saudi Arabia for its oil supply, entered into at the height of the oil crisis at \$34 a barrel.

It was learned that in telephone conversations with Saudi officials that the President was assured of lower prices.

Providing an analysis of the economic situation were the technocrats headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Minister of Trade Roberto Ongpin, C. B. Gov. Jaime Laya and Minister of the Budget Manuel Alba.

CSO: 4200/556

PC COLONEL CONVICTED OF KILLING FARMER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

A Constabulary battalion commander was convicted yesterday of killing a farmer-businessman and sentenced to 12 to 14 years in prison.

Convicted by a general court martial headed by Col. Protacio A. Laroya in Camp Crame was Col. Francisco Raquel, commander of the 56th PC battalion in Nueva Ecija. Raquel's five co-accused were acquitted.

The court martial found Raquel guilty of killing Feliciano Garcia, farmer-businessman, of barangay Pinahan, General Natividad, Nueva Ecija, on Aug. 16, 1979.

All throughout the proceedings and even after the decision was promulgated, Raquel had insisted he was innocent.

The court acquitted co-accused Sgts. Hilario Balisi, Justino Rodilla and Ruben Borromeo, constable 1st class Ricardo Rodriguez, and constable 2nd class Rolando Rivera.

Two other accused, Sgts. Casiano Rombawa and Alfredo Briones who had gone into hiding since the filing of the charges

against them, will be tried separately once they are arrested by the authorities.

Members of the seven-man military court were Col. Manuel Casalang, law members; Colonels Jose Salido, Huberto Rebong, Teodoro Delarmente, Gregorio Maunahan, and Virgilio Mozo, Jr.

The prosecutors were Major Rodolfo Rabaja and Lt. John Turalba. The defense was handled by Maj. Estelito Fornea and 1st Lt. Edmundo Janda with Vicente San Luis as private defense counsel.

Mrs. Socorro Garcia, widow of the victim, said she believes in the sense of justice of the military court. She also thanked President Marcos, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, and PC chief Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos for supporting her quest for justice on behalf of her late husband.

The decision will be reviewed by the office of the AFP chief of staff, the office of defense minister, and finally the office of the President. (Owen Masaganda)

FIRST LADY APPROVES GASIFIER PROGRAM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Text]

The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos approved in principle yesterday a seven-year program aimed at installing half a million units of gasifiers in transportation and other industries by 1989.

The program also calls for the planting of about 750,000 hectares to fast-growing trees to support the fuel needs of these gasifiers.

To convert wood to charcoal, 75,000 kilns requiring some 350 million bricks, would be needed.

Mrs. Marcos took this step during a meeting with officials of the National Dendro Develop-

ment Corp. (NDDC), Gasifier and Equipment Manufacturing Corp. (Gencor), and the Federa-

tion of Electric Cooperatives of the Philippines (Fecophil) at Malacañang.

The First Lady is chairperson of NDDC and Gencor, the country's two

manufacturers of gasifiers.

Mrs. Marcos said that this program is very important because by 1986, it could cut by half the country's \$2-billion oil bill.

The program would also generate more than a million jobs and improve the quality of life of the poorest in the country, she said.

However, Mrs. Marcos issued instructions to speed up the program to less than seven years and reduce the estimated cost of P5 billion in seven years.

She proposed to do this by making the program, a "program of all" that will encourage every citizen in every barangay, town and city to participate in massive reforestation.

Mrs. Marcos instructed NDDC officials to coordinate the program with the Local Government and Natural Resources ministries. She asked the Natural Resources Ministry to identify priority areas for reforestation.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS COMPLETED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Apr 83 p 10

[Text]

Thirty-three infrastructure projects were completed by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways in Pampanga during the first quarter of this year.

Amando S. Lacsamana, MPWH district engineer for Pampanga, said in a report to Regional Director Jose Regalado that the projects include roads and bridges, school buildings, flood control, drainage, and waterworks systems.

The biggest project was the Mabalacat-Magalang-Arayat road and bridge which costs P2,119,740, followed by the concreting of the Concepcion road in Lubao town in the amount of P487,550.

The other projects whose completion were supervised by engineers Anselmo Fajardo, and Oscar Adriano, respectively chiefs of planning and programming and construction, follow: 10 school buildings, each costing P72,750; San Miguel bridge (Guagua),

P65,000; Santos st. (Minalin), P12,000; Sulib St. (Floridablanca), P388,307.78; Rizal st. (Masantol), P17,000; David st. (Magalang), P3,986.40; MNR drainage (San Fernando), P24,850.93; San Antonio st (Sexmoan), P2,239.90; San Francisco st. (Mabalacat), P22,000; Dizon st. (Sta. Ana), P10,000; San Miguel bridge (San Simon), P22,000; and Concepcion road (Lubao), P6,554.

Flood control projects, mostly deepening and widening of rivers which are tributaries of the Pampanga river, include: Paluguit river, P460,000; Sapang Balen, P281,796; Santol creek, P290,000; and Saplad creek, P462,000.

Five rural waterworks systems were completed in the towns of Candaba, Sexmoan, Macabebe, Mexico, and Porac.

Lacsamana said all the 33 projects had an outlay of P5,772,157.64.

CSO: 4200/554

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE HIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The Civil Liberties Union said yesterday that Central Bank's proposal to set up a subsidiary to assist foreign investors who want to lease real estate "violates the fundamental canons of national sovereignty."

In a statement signed by Hernando J. Abaya, chairman; and Luis R. Mauricio and Emilio de Peralta, commissioners, the CLU said the proposal has alarming implications for the future of the people.

Following is the CLU statement:

"The administration's grand design to open the country to exploitation by foreign investors, as announced the other day by CB Governor Jaime Laya, violates the fundamental canons of national sovereignty."

"The concept, which Governor Laya says has the approval of President Marcos and is in line with a proposal earlier submit-

ted by the American Chamber of Commerce to Prime Minister Virata, contemplates allowing foreigners to hold real property in the Philippines in perpetuity and for whatever purpose."

"The scheme provides a way to go about the legal limitations on land ownership imposed by the Constitution. It is the government itself circumventing the law of the land."

"Because of its alarming implications for the future of our people, the Civil Liberties Union is constrained to ask: Why the sellout?"

The Movement for National Survival, through its spokesman Reynaldo T. Fajardo, said yesterday that "the expulsion of US military bases in the Philippines is an urgent matter of national survival, and the country's civic, religious, and political leaders should lose no time presenting a common and united front

on this issue."

Fajardo said the movement calls on all civic, religious, and political organizations to come in the open and exert pressure on the government to demand the immediate abrogation of the bases agreement.

"Specifically, the government should now make clear to the US government that it will not renegotiate the bases agreement in view of the clear and present danger which the bases pose to the nation's security and very survival," Fajardo said.

"Any move at the national unity and reconciliation, already initiated by civic and religious groups, should have a set of common and realistic bases. One of these is the imperative necessity to insulate this country from the calamitous adventurism of superpower politics, for unless the nation disentangles itself from its current involvement in the politics of the superpowers, it courts sure national extinction."

CSO: 4200/541

MARCOS ORDERS ARREST OF CEMENT HOARDERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text]

President Marcos, declaring that hoarding and overpricing of cement constitute economic sabotage punishable under the Revised Penal Code, ordered yesterday the arrest of hoarders.

He instructed Minister of Trade and Industry Roberto Ongpin to create a task force of police and military officers to keep a round-the-clock watch on cement dealers.

He told Ongpin to put up a special prosecution force to sue the hoarders who will be arrested. Violators, Ongpin said, will also be liable to the Philippine Cement and Industry Authority (PCIA) and the Ministry of Trade, both of which he heads.

Ongpin said the PCIA has set the maximum ex-plant price of cement at P29 per bag and the maximum retail price at P33.80 in Metro Manila.

The PCIA has started monitoring domestic cement production and de-

liveries of factories to dealers, part of a 24-hour operation against hoarding.

Minister Ongpin said the shortage is clearly artificial. The present cement production is more than enough for local consumption "but the problem is the supply is being kept from buyers by unscrupulous dealers and distributors," he said.

The practice of some contractors of blaming "non-existent cement shortages" for delayed projects has "created not only panic buying but also an artificial shortage," Ongpin added.

He urged contractors and other big users to give cement factories a list of their projects and delivery schedules so that delivery problems can be solved.

As for consumers, he said, they can help by reporting any hoarding or overpricing to the nearest police or military authority of the PCIA and the Philippine Cement Manufacturers Corp. The telephone numbers are 872531 and 886636 to 39.

VER INTEGRATES SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 p 5

[Text]

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, has ordered the integration of security operations with development programs to maintain internal stability.

He said this strategy will commit every soldier to enhance the government's development efforts, particularly in the countryside.

"We believe that the real battlefield is in the hearts and minds of our people, and victory, therefore, can be achieved no longer by the use of traditional weaponry alone," Ver said in a speech at the graduation ceremonies of the Perpetual Help College of Medicine at the Philippine International Conventional Center (PICC).

He said victory or defeat will be determined by the level of effectiveness with which public service delivery systems operate.

He urged the people to share their responsibility in the implementation of

vital development projects of the government.

"The Armed Forces is exerting its level best to contribute its share in building this nation that we all love and cherish," Ver said.

He said the seeds of prosperity and contentment can only germinate and flourish if there is security.

"So we have operationalized a strategy of attaining our national security goals by combining and integrating security operations with development programs," he added.

He said this is the AFP's shared approach "to facilitate the implementation of vital development projects for the greater benefit of our people."

Ver acknowledged that the medical practitioner shares with the soldier the awesome responsibility of maintaining internal stability in the country.

CSO: 4200/541

NEW YOUTH ASSISTANCE PLAN REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A new social-oriented credit assistance scheme is underway to mobilize Filipino youths as partners in national development.

The Kabataang Sakanhan para sa Kaunlaran (Kasaka) program, conceived by Kabataang Barangay Chairman Imee Marcos, will lend capital for out-of-school youths to engage in farming enterprises.

There are roughly seven million out-of-school youths — ranging from 15 to 21 years old in the Philippines, mostly in the rural areas, forced to leave school due to economic difficulties.

The Agriculture Ministry has put in P5 million for the first year of the program. Participating youths in at least 15 provinces have already received P1 million as of March this year.

Jesus Binamira, overall coordinator of the program, said that initially, 3,100 youths in 18 provinces will be granted capital loans for three pilot farm projects.

These projects are beef-cattle fattening, goat production, and legume (mongo-peanut) production.

Although loans will be granted to individuals, applicants belonging to one out-of-school youth organization may apply for financing assistance for one project.

"The youths will then be encouraged to socialize their profits so that the organization may use the amount for business expansion," Binamira said.

He said the Kasaka program was expected to offset the shortcomings of a similar project carried out the last three years — the Anak Bukid-Kabataang Barangay program.

"Rural banks, except for those in Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan, were hesitant to grant loans to youths because they had no legal personality," he said.

To correct this, rural banks will now be only accountable for 15 per cent of unpaid loans to the Central Bank, and the remaining 85 per cent will be shouldered by the Agriculture Ministry.

Out-of-school youths, at

least 17 years old who have undergone training in farming technologies by the Agriculture Ministry, may qualify as grantees.

For the beef cattle fattening projects, financing will cover the purchase of one head of cattle per out-of-school youth.

For goat production, a grantee will be financed for the purchase of one upgraded Anglo-Nubian breeder and four native breeders.

Income from the sale of his upgraded Anglo-Nubian breeder (75 per cent pure) and native (50 per cent) kids will be used to pay his loan the first year.

On the second year, continuous upgrading services will be provided so that the out-of-school youth will be able to undertake the project without financial support.

For legume production, a financing package for 5,000 square meter mongo and peanut production per qualified out-of-school youth will be given. Payable after 50 days, the loan will cover the purchase of materials like seeds, fertilizers, and chemicals.

BUKIDNON SEEN AS POTENTIAL BATTLEGROUND

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

Peaceful Bukidnon province may soon become one of the battlegrounds between government soldiers and rebels according to sources yesterday.

If authorities concerned with peace and order drop their guard, they may wake up one day to find the province under the influence, if not control, of the New People's Army like Maco and the 23 other towns of Davao del Norte, they said.

One source cited a document dated March 3 captured by military authorities which appeared to be a "command letter" from the NPA hierarchy. It told of enough firearms and ammunition, food, medical supplies, funds, uniforms, shoes, and other equipment needed by the movement.

Another source told of stepped-up propaganda activities by the NPA agitation-propaganda units, especially in remote barangays.

In this activity, the source said, rival local politicians, wittingly or

unwittingly, were being used in the NPA attempt to drive a wedge between elements of the Armed Forces, specifically between the Army and Constabulary.

When the Army commanding general, Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramos, during an inspection conducts a dialogue with local officials, alleged military abuses are brought up and the abusers are invariably pinpointed as PC members.

But when Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief and director-general of the Integrated National Police, holds a dialogue with local officials, the alleged perpetrators are pinpointed as members of the Army.

Ramos called on the citizens for support of the government in the "protracted people's war" which, he said, involves two conflicting parties—the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and the Communist Party of the Philippines.

In his talk with members of the PC-INP later

in the day, Ramos warned all PC-INP units against entering into veritable contests with other military units in the field.

He expressed his desire for closer coordination and unit of action among various military units in the field for maximum effectiveness in their peacekeeping mission.

201 File

A seminar-workshop on records management and the 201 file will be held on April 9 and 16 at the Manila Peninsula Hotel for personnel managers and their assistants.

The seminar-workshop will be conducted by Optimal Records Systems, Ltd. (893938/859482) in cooperation with the Institute of Personnel Management, professional development arm of the Personnel Management Association of the Philippines.

Developed by Mrs. Esperanza de la Dingco, workshop officer, the records management and 201 file seminar has been receiving favorable response from various business firms, it was learned.

THREE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CLOSED BY DROUGHT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ped Velasco]

[Text]

TAGUM, Davao del Norte, March 30 — Three big irrigation projects of the National Irrigation Administration, which serve some 10,000 hectares of rice-lands, will temporarily shut down operations, while 42 other irrigation projects of the Barangay Irrigators Service Association (BISA) have already closed down, adversely affecting 3,000 hectares of ricelands due to the drought in Mindanao.

Government irrigation authorities here said the affected NIA projects are the Saug River Irrigation System in Asuncion town, Patoto River Irrigation System in New Bataan town, and the Lasang Irrigation System in Carmen town.

Engineer Lovie Franada, irrigation superintendent of the SRIS, said the plan to temporarily stop operation in a few days' time,

prompted him to advise farmers to temporarily stop planting rice.

Franada said the Saug irrigation dam, which is located in barangay Madio, gradually reduced its normal water discharge from 10,000 cubic meters per second to 2,000 cubic meters in one month's time. Vast ricelands in Asuncion, New Corella, and Tagum towns were partly affected because of the water shortage. Saug river is practically drying up, he said.

He said the plan to stop operations in the SRIS aims to accumulate more water for the planting season in May, if rains will still not come.

BISA provincial general manager Candido Balunon said 42 irrigation projects temporarily stopped operations last week due to the gradual drying up of their water surface and rivers throughout the province.

He said that of the 52 irrigation systems operated by the BISA, 10 involve gravity million tons of palay.

NIA Regional Director Depandian R. Ibrahim said the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) had targetted some 339,000 hectares of lands for irrigation by the year 1984.

The region, composed of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, and North Cotabato, has an aggregate land area of 2.31 million hectares.

The NIA regional office has generated 88,000 hectares so far, Ibrahim said.

By province, Ibrahim made a breakdown of hectares identified for irrigation and the extent of how far the NIA has extended irrigation services:

Lanao del Norte, 20,000 (identified) and 10,000 (irrigated); Lanao del Sur, 22,000 and 5,400; Maguindanao, 159,000 and 10,500; Cotabato, 62,000 and 22,000; and North Cotabato, 100,000 and 40,000 hectares.

"The move would enable rice farmers to make optimum use of their farms through irrigation and other inputs. While they now harvest between 100 and 120 cavans of palay per hectare per cropping season, we believe we can still increase it to the maximum of 160 cavans," Ibrahim added.

To achieve this, he said, "the NIA will improve all existing national irrigation systems in the region. But concentration is on the two Cotabato provinces."

In addition, the NIA will continue to set up

communal irrigation projects which will be turned over to farmers for administration and maintenance, Ibrahim said.

A communal irrigation system usually covers up to 1,000 hectares of rice-lands. The farmers comprising the farmers' irrigators group will manage the operation of the irrigation canals, making them self-reliant.

Ibrahim said Central Mindanao was the last region to be organized by the NIA on April 22, 1978.

Despite this, it has become one of the most viable regions. In fact, he said his office has the highest percentage collection of irrigation fees at more than 90 per cent.

For these, Ibrahim was awarded the NIA's "distinguished achievement award," the only award given so far by the central office.

Because of the increasing number of farmer irrigators' groups, NIA Administrator Florello S. Estuar has authorized the expansion of his regional office with a P1 million funding.

Ibrahim said his office will improve facilities and upgrade water service of National Irrigation System in the region. This scheme is prescribed under the National Irrigation System Improvement Study (NISIS) which was launched by the NIA in 1978.

The NISIS program has won financial support from the World Bank amounting to \$65 million.

He said the Philippine counterpart fund for the NISIS projects was P55 million.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MORE GOVERNMENT ACTION ON DROUGHT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE news that three large irrigation systems in Davao del Norte will temporarily close down and that 42 others have stopped operations suggests that the government should closely monitor the developments in the areas affected by the drought.

The situation may involve other things besides payment of crop insurance and the provision of seeds when the drought shall have passed.

It may also involve the provision of food for thousands of farmer-families and other families which derive their livelihood from the rice lands. That may or may not be necessary. Hence, a

close watch of the situation is needed.

If it becomes necessary, should rice be sold by the government at market prices or at a discount? Should rice be provided as a loan or should it be given free?

If the mode of supplying the food is decided upon, the method of distribution should be made efficient.

If food is to be supplied, the supply will have to be done for several months after the first rains shall have fallen, because the crop matures in about four months.

While there is still time, the government should perfect its plan of action.

CSO: 4200/542

FARM LOANS TO DROUGHT AREAS FROZEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 83 p 32

[Text]

TAGUM, Davao del Norte, April 5 — The Philippine National Bank branch and 10 rural banks in this province today suspended loans to hundreds of farmers affected by the worst drought that hit Mindanao since 1959.

Lawyer Folor V. Cabanes, PNB branch manager, said the massive destruction of rice and corn crops due to the drought prompted him to suspend the granting of farm loans.

He said the PNB has granted about P7 million in loans to farmers under the Masagana 99 program, most of the farmer-recipients have failed to settle their loan obligations to the bank due to the drought.

The PNB usually grants Masagana loans to farmers every six months.

Cabanes said the bank also granted about P700,000 to farmers who were involved in the Maisagana scheme. These farmers have also failed to pay their obligations.

According to the local office of the Ministry of Agriculture, 10 rural banks throughout Davao del Norte also suspended loans to the farmers.

The rural banks are those in Moncayo, Compostela, Montevisita, Mabini, Guambog, New Corrella, Manabog, Penaplata, Carmen, and Tagum towns.

Meanwhile, the provincial agricultural council headed by Gov. Gregorio R. Dujali passed today a resolution urgently requesting President Marcos to declare Davao del

Norte as a calamity area.

Dujali said there are some 78,000 farming families in 21 towns in the province who are adversely affected by the drought or 90 per cent of the 87,000 farming families of Davao del Norte.

Dujali also said about P95 million worth of agricultural crops in the province was destroyed by the drought. (Ped Velasco)

Governor Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental, through the headquarters of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, urged President Marcos yesterday to issue a proclamation declaring a state of calamity in his province and surrounding provinces.

CSO: 4200/543

SUGAR PRODUCTION NOT TO DECLINE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) yesterday ruled out a significant cut in domestic sugar production in view of the drought that hit Negros Occidental, a major sugarcane producer.

Philsucom estimated that the drought would eat only 3 percent of projected sugar production this year of 22 million piculs.

Related developments:

1. President Marcos ordered yesterday the transfer of a 32-megawatt power barge based in Leyte to Mindanao which has been hit by a long dry spell.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture has started releasing P10-million loans for rice, corn and vegetable seeds for drought-stricken areas in Mindanao and the Visayas. Farmers are now preparing for the next crop season.

EDMUNDO F. Gamboa, consultant and general manager of the Philsucom desk for the Visayas and Mindanao, traced the minimal impact of the drought on sugarcane production to the following:

1. Sugar milling started September last year, or one-month ahead of the normal October-November milling season observed in the country.

2. The dry roads speeded up the hauling of sugarcane to the mills.

In a report he submitted to Philsucom Chairman Roberto S.

Benedicto, Gamboa said sugar mills "are even ahead by 25 percent in their operations compared to last year's milling."

EARLIER, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported from Washington, D.C., that Philippine sugar production for the crop-year 1982-83 is expected to reach 2.58 million tons (raw value).

This figure represents a 3-percent increase over the previous crop-year's production.

The USDA said the 1982-83 projected sugar output would be short of original expectations because of the drought that hit the islands of Panay and Negros.

THE TRANSFER of a power barge to Mindanao was recommended by Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, who submitted a report on the power situation to the President.

The combined power generated by the Agus plant complex, together with the NPC-owned Aplaya and NPC-leased Davao Light and Power Co. diesel plants, can supply only 65 percent of the contracted demand and energy requirements of consumers.

On the other hand, by May 1, when the 32-megawatt power barge is transferred to Mindanao, two geothermal power generators with a total capacity of 75 megawatts will already be in operation in Tongonan, Leyte.

With the combined maximum load demand from PASAR and the Leyte electric cooperatives of only 49 megawatts the 75 megawatt power supply from the two geothermals will be enough for Leyte.

By July this year, the third geothermal unit (37.5 megawatts) shall have been on line bringing the total geothermal output to 112.5 megawatts, which will be more than sufficient to meet the projected maximum load for PASAR and the Leyte electric cooperatives of only 54 megawatts.

CSO: 4200/554

PRIME RATE LOANS GAIN ACCEPTANCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 p 11

[Text]

The government's move to lift the interest rate ceiling on short-term loans is fast gaining acceptance among local commercial banks as transactions during the past first two months were mostly booked at prime rate.

The Central Bank reported yesterday that a greater portion of commercial banks' prime-related loan transactions are now being booked at prime.

The report covered transactions from January to February this year. Prime-related loan transactions refer to credit line availments (domestic loans and discounts) of P500,000 and above with maturity of 90 days more or less (81-99 days) against credit lines of the banks' clients.

Such availments exclude those eligible for rediscounting with the Central Bank at preferential rates and also those granted to the banks' own directors, officers, stockholders or related interests.

The report said that for February, total prime-related loan availments from 31 commercial banks amounted to P679.5 million covering 450 transactions.

Of the loan amount, some P254.6 million or 37 per cent of total availments were booked at prime.

The volume of loans granted above the prime rate amounted to P215.5 million or 32 per cent of total availments while those under prime came to P209.4 million or 31 per cent.

The report noted that there were 202 transactions booked at prime or 44 per cent of the total of 450 loans transacted in February. Transactions above prime rate numbered 134 or 30 per cent while those below prime number 114 or 25 per cent.

The weighted average prime rate last February was recorded at 18.06 per cent. For loans priced above prime, the weighted average interest rate (WAIR) was 20.343 per cent and those below prime was 16.139 per cent.

The prime rate system, implemented last January under CB Circular 905, is part of the package of measures related to the lifting of the interest rate ceiling on short-term loans.

CSO: 4200/542

ONGPIN SCORES U.S. TUNA TARIFF PROPOSAL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 p 11

[Text]

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin described as "totally unfair and without basis" the petition of the Tuna Research Foundation (TRF) with the US commerce department to impose a counter-vailing duty (CVD) of at least 10 per cent ad valorem on all Philippine canned tuna exports to the United States.

Ongpin said the Philippine government will "fight the move all the way" even if TRF succeeds in convincing the US commerce department to impose the CVD on all local canned tuna exports.

Ongpin's reaction came after the Tuna Cannery Association of the Philippines (TCAP) submitted a briefing paper on the issue.

In its petition, the TRF claimed that in-

creasing canned tuna imports particularly from the Philippines have adversely affected the American tuna canning industry. TRF cited in its petition the various incentives enjoyed by the local industry under P.D. 1789 otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code.

TCAP feared that once the petition prospers, the Philippine tuna canning industry will lose its biggest market where 64 per cent of all Philippine canned tuna exports were made in 1982.

A more serious implication, according to TCAP, is that all other Philippine exports to the United States which are covered by incentives under P.D. 1789 will become similar objects of CVD petitions by competing American industries.

"This will surely derail the government's export program and cripple the entire Philippine economy," TCAP said.

The TRF petition came at a time when raw material problems and marketing constraints continued to pester the local tuna industry.

Tuna canneries have already complained of their underutilized capacity owing to the lack of raw materials.

TCAP estimated that for 1982, frozen exports of tuna reached 15,847 metric tons, representing 19 per cent of the total estimated commercial tuna catch. Canned exports, meanwhile, accounted for 63 per cent or around 52,178 metric tons. Domestic consumption is placed at 15,000 metric tons or representing 18 per cent of the catch.

CSO: 4200/542

COPPER EXPORT TAX VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 10

[Text]

President Marcos said yesterday he was thinking of an export tax on copper concentrates in the face of reports that copper miners refused to sign smelting contracts with the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (Pasar).

The export tax would assure Pasar of a supply of copper concentrates.

Mining companies appear to be using the current depressed smelting market in Japan as a reason to turn down smelting charges proposed by Pasar. The Philippines supplies Japan with 40 per cent of its copper concentrates.

Pasar is said to be ready for operations in a few weeks.

Mr. Marcos said that Japanese low smelting charges should not be used as a basis for Pasar's charges. Pasar's operations will divert more than 500,000 tons of concentrates from the Japanese market, equivalent to 15 per cent of

Japan's total smelting needs.

He said that Japanese smelters can offer cut-throat charges because of excess capacity. It would be unfair to force Pasar to match the present distressed charges of the Japanese, he said.

The President sent a directive to Minister of Trade and Industry Roberto Ongpin, stating that "it may be that we have no other recourse but to impose such an export tax if the mining companies continue to refuse to sign smelting contracts with Pasar."

The local smelting plant will be getting only 30 per cent of local concentrates production. The President said the mining companies will still benefit from the fact that 70 per cent of their production will be charged lower smelter prices by the Japanese.

The establishment of Pasar has made this benefit possible, he said.

The President said the copper smelter's construction was delayed several

years. Japanese smelters would lower their prices whenever the establishment of a Philippine smelter was seriously considered, he said.

He called Pasar a strategic project that would prevent past situations when the Japanese would declare force majeure whenever the market situation would be to their advantage.

"We have built the smelter to protect our mining industry and it is unfortunate that the very mining companies which we seek to protect have taken such a negative attitude toward the smelter," he said.

He observed that most copper-producing nations possess smelters to take care of 70 to 80 per cent of their production. The Philippines, one of the few countries without smelters, has left its mining industry vulnerable.

He reiterated the decision to expand the smelter's capacity so that eventually, the country will be processing two-thirds of its production at home.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANTISPECULATION-SMUGGLING CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED IN HAIPHONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Minh Son: "Some Instances of Struggle Against Speculation and Smuggling in Haiphong"]

[Text] Sitting in front of me in the interrogation room is a girl with a well-proportioned, svelte figure. Her name is Lai Thi Anh Hong, aged over 30. A former dancer in the song and dance ensemble of Q. Province, she is now a criminal with a 3-year sentence on charge of leading the smuggling of illegal materials and goods on the Haiphong-Ho Chi Minh City sea transport route!

Born of parents who earned their living by honest means, Hong went to the dancing school at the age of 15. She left the school when she was 20 and then worked with the provincial song and dance ensemble. In her daily life, she liked to dress well to imitate and vie with other people. This was the main reason she deliberately quit the song and dance ensemble of Q. Province, returned to Haiphong City to live and joined the ranks of underhand dealers. At first, Hong stood at market gates and street corners to make offers on the purchase and sale of some meters of fabric, bars of soap, tubes of toothpaste, packs of foreign cigarettes and so forth. Moving up gradually, she participated in the "rings" which dealt in, speculated on and hoarded up industrial goods, welding sticks, chemicals, textiles, monosodium glutamate, soft sandals, etc. along the Haiphong-Ho Chi Minh City sea route.

Hong was caught in the net of law during a commercial transaction involving more than 5 quintals of foreign-made welding sticks which has been packed carefully and were about to be loaded on a seagoing ship bound for South Vietnam. Hong first got in touch with a bad element named Nguyen Huu T., a resident of To Hieu Street (who fled the country afterward and is now living abroad). Acting in complicity with a cargo escort and a driver of a corporation in Ha Nam Ninh Province, T. entered the Haiphong Port to take delivery of goods including the above-mentioned welding sticks. Taking advantage of the fact that the type and quality of the welding sticks were not mentioned in the invoice, the two men from Ha Nam Ninh took out these foreign-made welding sticks, sold them for 24 dong a kilogram and then bought domestic welding sticks costing only half as much, substituted them for the foreign-made ones to fill up the quantity marked on the invoice and delivered them

to the storehouse. To avoid being noticed by the people after finding out a market for these goods, Hong hired a small car belonging to a Haiphong hospital to carry the welding sticks to a gathering place prior to having them loaded onto some ship. Knowing that the storage of so large and cumbersome amount of merchandise at her own family's house would arouse suspicion and lead to an inspection and interrogation, Hong tricked a foreign trade agency located in Haiphong into allowing her to keep the goods at the agency's store for a few days while she was waiting for vehicles to come in to pick them up. Naturally, Hong had to speak suavely and offer gifts to please some of the agency's guardians. Because of Hong's beauty and sugary speech, a number employees at the Y. agency were not only willing to let her store the merchandises at the agency's store but also volunteered to guard these goods carefully to help her. But all of these acts could not pass unnoticed by the people. An honest cadre at the agency called at the Economic Protection Bureau of the Public Security Service to tell about his anxiety and suspicion. Finally, all the above-mentioned goods were seized before being loaded onto a ship bound for Ho Chi Minh City.

In our exchange of views with the comrades in the antispeculation-smuggling unit subordinate to the Economic Protection Bureau of the Haiphong Municipal Public Security Service, we found out that many loopholes still exist in the shipping and receipt of material supplies at Haiphong Port. Because the category and quality of supplies and materials have not been specified in the shipment invoices, dishonest people have taken advantage of this loophole to replace them by others upon their arrival at the receiving place so that the quantity remains the same but the good-quality merchandises have been stolen away. The lack of vigilance in the protection of various organs has resulted in "protecting" the speculators' merchandises rather "safely," so to speak. To date, small cars and ambulances have rarely been stopped for inspection and control. Taking advantage of this negligence, dishonest traders have enticed a number of small car drivers who are merely concerned about their personal interests to commit illegal acts. The comrades in the Economic Protection Bureau of the Haiphong Public Security Service told us that drivers of small cars took part in almost all cases of transportation of smuggled and illegal goods. An "emergency" car of the P. Hospital was once used by traders to carry the meat of clandestinely slaughtered buffaloes from the suburbs into the city.

Haiphong is a city which has a relatively concentrated industry, an important position and a large port and which received every year a large volume of materials, equipment and merchandises belonging to the entire country. For some time now an abnormal phenomenon has been seen: Many types of rare materials and equipment falling under the state's management scope have been found on sale in an unorganized manner in the market. There have been many instances when the goods which had not yet been unloaded from ships moored outside the Bach Dang Port have been found to be the object of commercial dealings in the free market. Once the Duyen Hai [Coastal] Haiphong Machinery Plant which was cooperating with foreign countries in the manufacture of some modern products ran short of some sort of spare parts during the course of production. The comrades at the plant asked the supply management organs for this item but none of them had it available. But when the plant sent its

personnel to the Sat market, they found that the needed spare parts were being displayed for sale at a price 10 times higher [than the listed one] and should be paid for in cash.

Likewise, certain staple goods which have been distributed in small quantities to cadres, workers and the laboring people can be bought at a high price in the market. Once a worker's family bought a suit of clothes for his child at the price of a few hundred dong but found out later on that the clothes were made of bogus textile after they were worn by the child only a few times.

In view of such a situation, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee has recently set forth a number of measures aimed at reestablishing order on the distribution and circulation front where the struggle against speculation and smuggling must be considered to be a spearhead. The public security sector in Haiphong has strengthened the antispeculation-smuggling unit by assigning many experienced, capable and virtuous cadres. This unit is directly led by the director of the Haiphong Public Security Service. In addition to sending scouts to many areas such as Sat market, Cau Dat and the Haiphong railroad station to assess the situation and watch all activities of speculators and hoarders, the all-people's movement to participate in maintaining the fatherland's security has been strengthened. Public security agents have really considered the people's forces to be a firm support. Almost all the information given and detections made by the people have helped the public security agents and the tax office to find out the clues to speculation and smuggling cases.

Within a short period of time, over 20 cases of speculation and smuggling were uncovered, dealt with or prevented. Some of the persons involved were a man named V. in the Sat market area who was guilty of speculation and raising the prices of household appliances and another man named Nguyen Van T. who dealt in smuggled opium. The above-mentioned cases included also the counterfeiting of the Song Cau cigarettes and the B12 [vitamin], the shipment of prohibited goods through the post office and so forth.

9332

CSO: 4209/340

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PAPER PROVIDES SKETCHES OF K.82 UNIFORM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30, 31 Mar, 4 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Pursuant to the article "Wearing of the K.82 Uniform" which appeared in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 17 Mar 83 p 2 we are publishing sketches of that uniform as worn by officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel both male and female in accordance with Ministry of National Defense Decision 463/QP. Old style uniforms may be used till 1985.

Officers



Officers summer work uniform (may be worn with long or short sleeve shirt)



Winter semi-dress
uniform



Summer semi-dress
uniform



Winter work uniform

Female Officers



Winter semi-dress



Summer semi-dress



Winter work



Summer work

NCO and Enlisted Personnel

Male and female NCOs, enlisted personnel and students who are not commissioned officers wear the same style uniform throughout the year. Either helmets or soft caps may be worn. Gaberdine caps may not be worn. Cotton hats may be worn in areas of severe cold.



Semi-dress uniform

Work or training uniform

CSO: 4209/357

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CSSR ENVOY GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DAY

OW262128 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Apr (VNA)--Bohuslav Handl, Czechoslovak ambassador to Vietnam, today held a press conference here on the occasion of the 38th National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (9 May).

He said that over the past 38 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people have achieved brilliant successes in economic construction and national defense and in the improvement of the people's living conditions.

He stressed that the Czechoslovak party, government and people are a staunch champion of peace, and together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries Czechoslovakia will strive unremittingly for the realization of the objectives set out in the political statement of the consultative conference of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

The ambassador underscored the great significance of the World Peace Congress to be held in Prague this June, and pledged Czechoslovakia's effort to make it a big success. The ambassador praised the growing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, saying that the Czechoslovak people fully support the untiring efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN WELCOMES FRELIMO PARTY CONGRESS

OW261227 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Apr (VNA)--In an editorial today, NHAN DAN wishes success to the 4th Congress of the Frelimo Party, which opens today:

It says:

"Experiencing an arduous fight under the leadership of the Frelimo Front, the Mozambique people have won a historic victory, ending the domination of the Portuguese colonialists. The founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique, followed some months later by the victory of the Angolan people, have decisively contributed to the disintegration of Portuguese colonialist system, and strongly encouraging the national independence movement of African countries."

"After gaining independence, the Frelimo Front held its congress and decided to set up a new party called the Frelimo Party," NHAN DAN says, adding:

"Under the leadership of the Frelimo Party headed by President Samora Machel, the Mozambique people have won remarkable achievements in defending the fruits of the revolution, developing the national economy and culture, and building a new life."

"On the other hand," NHAN DAN continues, "the People's Republic of Mozambique has maintained high vigilance over the schemes and activities of sabotage of aggressive imperialism and other reactionary forces, and resolutely defended its national independence and sovereignty."

"The Mozambique people and the Frelimo Party have made worthy contributions to the struggle for independence, peace and social progress in Africa and the rest of the world...."

"In foreign affairs, the Frelimo Party promotes friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and solidarity with the National Liberation Movement in Africa and other parts of the world...."

"Our people note with joy that the friendly and fraternal relations between Vietnam and Mozambique, between the Frelimo Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam have made new progress in recent years."

"The communists and the entire people of Vietnam greatly rejoice over the great victories of the Frelimo Party and the fraternal Mozambique people. We believe that this congress of the Frelimo Party will open up a new period for the Mozambique people to obtain still greater successes in their construction and struggle, thus making active contributions to the common cause of the world people for peace, national independence and social progress."

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' ON U.S. STAND ON EUROPEAN MISSILES

BK201432 Hanoi International Service in English 100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] NHAN DAN, newspaper of the VCP, on Wednesday described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's interim solution on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe as another trick to fool the world public which is now vehemently condemning the U.S. for setting off the arms race and undermining the military equilibrium in Europe. The paper said:

In recent days, the American propaganda machine has noisily publicized for what was called interim solution on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe proposed by the U.S. president in his recent speech and described it as paving the way for a compromise to peace. On 17 April (Richard Parly), assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, said the solution was very flexible. In his speech, Mr Reagan declared his readiness to negotiate a compromise in which the U.S. will drastically reduce the deployment of Pershing II and land-based Cruise missiles in exchange for the Soviet reduction of warheads on medium-range missiles. This is nothing but option zero in another form. This will not lead to a real equilibrium but is, in fact, another trick to upset the present nuclear equilibrium in Europe and win a military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The deceptive nature of Reagan's interim solution can be seen in the following points: First, the interim solution will enable the United States to deploy many more medium-range missiles of new types in Western Europe while the addition of just one more missile is enough to break the present nuclear equilibrium in Europe. The demand for the reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet land will further destroy this equilibrium in favor of the United States.

Second, the U.S. president failed to take into account the hundreds of nuclear-carrying U.S. bomber-fighters being deployed in Western Europe and six aircraft carriers constantly present in the Atlantic waters near Western Europe and the Mediterranean.

Third, Reagan's interim solution also failed to include the nuclear forces of Britain and France--two major allies of the United States. These forces include 162 medium-range missiles and hundreds of nuclear warheads, all directed at the Soviet Union.

The fourth point is something new compared with option zero. Mr Reagan also demanded that the Soviet Union should not transfer the missiles deployed on the European part of the country to the ASEAN part although these missiles have nothing to do with Europe. Reagan said this will have reduced land-based medium-range missiles to a degree of local proportion. Meanwhile, the U.S. has been deploying a large number of medium-range missiles on aircraft and warships in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean as well as U.S. military bases in Japan, South Korea, Diego Garcia Island and the Persian Gulf.

The fifth point is that the Washington administration considers the interim solution the first step toward a complete removal of medium-range weapons in Europe. In other words, Mr Reagan persists in regarding the deceptive option zero as his final objective.

It is necessary to note that Soviet medium-range missiles already deployed in Europe can never reach the United States but U.S. medium-range missiles to be deployed in Western Europe can reach the Soviet Union. This means that Pershing II and winged Cruise missiles are of the same strategic value as long-range missiles already deployed in the United States. Under Reagan's interim solution, NATO's medium-range nuclear warheads would be almost 2.5 times more than the Soviet Union's level.

Reagan's scheme is very perfidious indeed. He still demands unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and attempts to break the present nuclear equilibrium in Europe. By raising such a proposal unacceptable to the Soviet Union, Reagan only wants to deadlock the Geneva negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles and to find a pretext for deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Western Europe later this year.

NHAN DAN recalled that U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 15 April emphasized the need to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe in case NATO fails to reach an agreement on arms control in the region. Reagan's new proposal is also aimed at misleading and appeasing the struggle of the people in Western Europe; and observers in Washington are right to remark that to ease the struggle for peace in Europe and to seek the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe seems to be the primary target of Reagan's recent proposal. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries have pointed out that the best solution is to make Europe free of medium-range nuclear and tactical nuclear weapons. Pending such an actual option zero, it is necessary to (?reduce) medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the principles of equality and security. There is no doubt about the present military and nuclear balance in Europe. This is an important factor for ensuring peace and security of all nations in the region. Whatever (?its efforts), the United States cannot (?sink) this balance. Reagan's interim solution and option zero will certainly be foiled.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRK'S CHAN SI RECEIVES SRV DELEGATION 21 APR

OW211712 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Apr (VNA)--Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh this morning a delegation of Vietnamese heroes and outstanding working people and soldiers. The delegation is led by Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the Commission for Patriotic Emulation under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien was present on this occasion.

After highly appreciating the experiences drawn by Vietnam in its socialist patriotic emulation drives, the Kampuchean leader described the Vietnamese tradition of heroic fighting and industriousness and creativeness as a fine example encouraging the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defence.

Chan Si attributed the achievements recently recorded by Kampuchea to the influence of the late President Ho Chi Minh and expressed his profound gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam for sending their sons and daughters to Kampuchea to perform their noble international duties.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was hosted by Cheh Soth, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, in honour of the Vietnamese guests.

The delegation left Phnom Penh for home at noon the same day.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRK DEFENSE MINISTRY HONORS DEPARTING SRV TROOPS

OW020913 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Apr (VNA)--A reception was held in Phnom Penh Sunday evening by the Kampuchean Ministry of National Defence to farewell the Vietnamese Cuu Long group of divisions which had fulfilled its internationalist duty in Kampuchea.

It was attended by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defence; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs; Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and other high-ranking officials and representatives of the Phnom Penh population.

The guests included Colonel Vo Van Dan, commander of the Cuu Long group of divisions; Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien; Colonel Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea; and many officers and soldiers of the out-going unit.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh also attended.

In his toasts, Bou Thang thanked the party, the government, the people and the army of Vietnam--the Cuu Long group of divisions in particular--for having devotedly assisted the Kampuchean revolution in the spirit of noble and pure proletarian internationalists. He wished the Cuu Long unit many and still bigger successes in its new assignments.

The farewell party took place in a cordial atmosphere overbrimming with fraternal friendship and solidarity.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFRO-ASIAN GROUP, POLAND, MADAGASCAR BACK SRV

OW241007 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Apr (VNA)--The Permanent Bureau of the Organization for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples (OSPAA) resolutely stands by the side of the Vietnamese people in the struggle to consolidate their national independence and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This was made known in a statement issued by OSPAA during a visit to Cairo by a delegation of the Vietnam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee.

OSPAA highly appreciated the Vietnamese Government's constructive proposals for normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China and for dialogues with the ASEAN countries, the statement said, adding that those proposals serve the vital interests of all nations in Southeast Asia and conform to the resolutions of the New Delhi non-aligned summit.

While receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Poland Truong Quang Ngo on 20 April, Polish Vice Foreign Minister T. Olechowski expressed the Polish Government's unreserved support for the constructive proposals put forth at the recent extraordinary conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Phnom Penh for promoting neighbourly relations between the countries in Southeast Asia.

While receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Madagascar Doan Van recently, Arsene, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution, R. Andriamanjato, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution and chairman of the Party of Congress for Malagasy's Independence and Jux, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, warmly welcomed the Indochinese countries' good will and tireless efforts towards building Southeast Asia into a peaceful and stable region.

CSO; 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRK LEADERS THANK SRV COUNTERPARTS FOR VOLUNTEERS

OWO21708 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have received a message of thanks from Kampuchean leaders on the occasion of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea after having fulfilled their internationalist duty.

The message is addressed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; To Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of States; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message says: "The People's Revolutionary Party, and the people of Kampuchea will forever remember the Vietnamese volunteers' services.

"The Vietnamese volunteers, with noble proletarian internationalism, have overcome all difficulties to help our people escape from the genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and struggle against the blatant interference of the U.S. imperialists, the Thai ruling circles and other reactionary forces in the region, thus bringing life to our people and our beloved country.

"The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea in early May spells out the spirit of the Indochinese summit, i.e., the desire for peace and stability in the region. And points to the stable situation in Kampuchea and the growth of the Kampuchea armed forces in national defence.

"The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea testifies to the matchless solidarity between the three Indochinese countries. The world reactionary forces should clearly see that reality. All schemes to take advantage of the Indochinese countries' good will for peace to jeopardize the revolutionary cause and peace on the Indochinese peninsula are doomed to failure."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION AT NEPAL PEACE CONGRESS

OW300316 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--A Vietnamese delegation led by Prof Pham Huy Thong, presidium member of the Vietnam Peace Committee and of the World Peace Council, recently attended the Congress of the Nepalese World Peace Committee [NWPC] in Katmandu.

The congress adopted resolutions in support of the three Indochinese countries and of the dispatch of Vietnamese volunteer troops to Kampuchea at the request of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people fight the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

The new leadership of the NWPC expressed its confidence that Vietnam and Nepal could strengthen their solidarity and promote economic and cultural development through the peace movement.

The Vietnamese guests were received by Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri and other Nepalese leaders, who praised and supported the Vietnamese people's just struggle for peace in Vietnam and other parts of the world.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

USSR MARKS S. VIETNAM LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW292204 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--A grand meeting to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam was jointly sponsored in Moscow on Thursday by the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Speaking on this occasion, K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, expressed the Soviet people's pride at the Vietnamese people's historic victory of April 1975. He said this victory was an outstanding contribution of the Vietnamese people to the common revolutionary cause of all nations.

In his speech, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Who Liem brought out the historic significance of the spring 1975 victory for the Vietnamese people, and the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the world.

The participants adopted a resolution warmly welcoming the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam, strongly condemning the war-like policy of the United States and other reactionary forces in the region, demanding an immediate end to the interference in the international affairs of the Indochinese peoples, fully supporting the consistent policy and the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and creating an atmosphere of cooperation and good neighbourliness.

The resolution affirmed that the Soviet Union would continue its active support for the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'VNA' REPORTS CLOSE OF YOUTH CONGRESS IN LAOS

OW292216 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--The three-day First National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union closed in Vientiane today.

The congress elected the Central Committee of the union comprising 29 members including four women.

Thongsavath Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the union's Central Committee.

The participants unanimously adopted a resolution fully approving the political report of the union's Central Committee on the orientation, task and objectives of the youth movement in the new revolutionary stage.

The resolution stressed: "The union will launch a vigorous emulation movement among the youth throughout the country with a three-point programme of action: production and thrift, national defense and security, study and training."

The congress heard an important speech by General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee Kaysone Phomvihan, and greetings from 12 youth delegates of fraternal countries and international youth and student organizations.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN PRISONERS IN ISRAEL

OW210953 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Apr (VNA)--A meeting was held here tonight in response to the International Week of Solidarity with Palestinian political prisoners still detained by Israel.

It was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People.

After the opening speech by Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, Dr Pham Khac Quang, presidium member of the Vietnam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, and chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People, delivered a speech. He strongly condemned the Israeli aggressors for having carried out many brutal policies towards Palestinian patriots now being detained in prisons in areas still illegally occupied by Israel.

Dr Quang said: "The Vietnamese people demand that the Israelis cease their acts of repression, torture, persecution, and liquidation against Palestinian political prisoners. The Vietnamese people fully support and unite with the just struggle of the Palestinian people in areas still occupied by Israel and firmly believe that the just cause of the Palestinian people will win complete success."

Addressing the meeting, Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Vietnam, spoke of the heroic struggle of Palestinian political detainees in enemy prisons.

The meeting adopted a resolution voicing full support for the struggle of the Palestinian [words indistinct] prisoners still being detained and [word indistinct] message of support to be sent to the PLO and the Palestine-Vietnam Friendship Association.

CSO; 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'VNA' RECOUNTS VOLUNTEERS' EXPERIENCES IN KAMPUCHEA

OW021722 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 2 May 83

["Homeward Journey"--VNA headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (VNA)--Sergeant Tran Ngoc Giao stood erect in the observation hatch while his tank--a T-54 number 973--was hurdling at top speed in the direction of Phnom Penh to the west. On either side of Highway One there was not a sign of habitation, only weed-grown fields and forlorn stands of sugar palms.

Then he saw the first survivors, skeleton-thin beings in tattered black pajamas. They did not say anything. There was no time and no need to say anything. But they knew they had been saved and so they hurried on in the opposite direction to where safety was.

Giao gave an impatient signal and the column (?leapt) forward. It broke through the outer perimeter, smashed one enemy defence after another, and entered the city.

That was 7 January 1979, the day when Vietnamese volunteer troops and Kampuchean revolutionary forces gave the coup de grace to the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Today Lieutenant Tran Ngoc Giao, army hero is riding on the back seat of an open command car, holding the flag of a group of divisions. Behind was a long line of armoured vehicles, truck-hauled guns, amphibious trucks, artillery prime movers and personnel carriers.

Lt Giao, 29, former coal miner from the northern province of Quang Ninh, is one of the thousands of Kampuchean veterans who are heading east for home. He has no plan for the future yet. Maybe he will return to the mines, maybe not. But he can vividly remember what he has done in Kampuchea, and he is proud of it.

It was he who has helped form the core of the Kampuchean armoured service and it was his students who manned the tanks bearing the PRK colours during the military parade on the first anniversary of the liberation on 7 January 1980.

The brigade commander, Colonel Ta Duy Thang, can recall instances when his men bravely laid down their lives for the people whom they had come to save from extinction. During an attack on a Pol Pot mountain hideout at Amteng, Kampong Spoe Province in April 1979 the crew of one tank, to avoid needless civilian casualties, left their vehicle and fought in the open. One was killed.

Coming from Thai Binh, a province in the Red River Delta which has made considerable progress in education, Col Thang has had a former arms depot converted into a school. The modest project started with just 50 pupils. Now it is the biggest primary-secondary school in the district of Kien Svay near Pouthichentong Airport, with as many as 3,000 pupils and 100 teachers. Mrs Dola, one of the first teachers recruited by Col Thang himself is now deputy director.

Lt Giao and Col Thang are following different itineraries, one travelling by car, the other by boat. But at every stage of the homewards journey they can see results of the labours they and their comrades have performed and together with other veterans, they are celebrated as heroes by a grateful nation. From Kandal to Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces it is a day-long festival. People come to greet the home-going soldiers with fruits from their gardens, with freshly gathered sugar palm juice, People stage spontaneous art shows and they dance and sing in honour of the volunteers.

This is a day of glory, not only for people like Lt Giao and Col Thang, not only for those who stay on to continue the job, but also, and to a large measure, for those who will never return like Lt Khai of an artillery detachment who fell at the southern approach to Phnom Penh on the night of 5 January 1979. Because all these personal sacrifices have combined to give Kampuchea a new lease on life.

CSO: 4200/580

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SRV, BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS' COOPERATION--Hanoi, 28 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union led by Gomboria Metchkarsky, member of the BJU's Secretariat, paid an eight-day visit to Vietnam ending Wednesday. An agreement on cooperation covering the period from 1984 to 1988 was signed on this occasion by Dao Tung, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists Association, and Bogomia Metchkarsky. Present at the signing ceremony were Hoang Tung, president of the VJA; Tran Lam, director of the Vietnam Radio and TV Commission; and Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov. Under the agreement, the VJA and the BJU will promote mutual assistance in professional training, and exchange visits. The BJU will make arrangements for a number of Vietnamese journalists to have their vacations in Bulgaria each year. [Text] [OW281650 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 28 Apr 83]

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER HAYDEN WELCOMED--Hanoi, 29 Apr (AFP)--Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang confirmed here late today that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden would be welcome here. But he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that so far Hanoi had received no official request from Canberra regarding such a visit. [Excerpt] [BK291434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CUBA-PRK SUPPORT INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--The Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association has declared its full support for the positive proposals of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held in Phnom Penh on 12 April. In a statement issued in Havana, the association expressed its concern over the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier and strongly condemned the intervention of China, the United States and other countries in the region. The association particularly supported the proposal of the Indochinese ministerial conference for establishing a security zone along the common frontier of Kampuchea and Thailand, considering it a proper measure to eliminate tension in the area. The association reaffirmed its full support for the Kampuchean people in their great efforts to overcome the consequences of the Pol Pot genocide and to rebuild their country. [Text] [OW020923 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 2 May 83]

FRENCH AID OFFICIAL REBUTTED--Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--According to Western reports, the secretary general of the French Humanitarian Organisation "Aid to the Third World" on 27 April 1983 said that "Vietnam has given its approval" to the proposal for "neutralisation of the Angkor Temples perimeter."

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare that the aforesaid statement is incompatible with the truth. The Angkor temples being a precious cultural legacy of the Kampuchean people, are entirely under the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. All problems relating to the Angkor Temples must be decided by the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Text] [OW301616 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 30 Apr 83]

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION--Hanoi, 28 Apr (VNA)--The Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. Dromberg gave a reception here today in honour of the birthday of King Carl XVI Gustaf. Present at the reception were Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Phuong; Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang; and others. Vice-Chairman Tran Phuong, the Swedish ambassador and all those present raised glasses to the king's health and to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW281651 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 28 Apr 83]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS AFGHANISTAN--Hanoi, 24 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association led by Lieutenant-General Le Tu Dong has paid an 11-day visit to Afghanistan, ending today. The delegation was received by Anahita Ratebzad, political bureau member of the People's Democratic Party and president of the Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan. It held talks with Pazar Mohammad, minister of public works, and president of the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association. The two sides signed a cooperation protocol for 1983-85. [Text] [OW240921 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 24 Apr 83]

GDR SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE NATIONS--Hanoi, 22 Apr (VNA)--"The German Democratic Republic fully supports the Indochinese countries' initiatives aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation." This statement was made by Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state, and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, while receiving the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese ambassadors in Berlin recently. The three ambassadors met with Herbert Krolikowski and informed him of the extraordinary ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh on 12 April. H. Krolikowski added that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, resolutely opposes the imperialists' policy of confrontation, and favours the peaceful settlement of regional problems. [Text] [OW231433 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 23 Apr 83]

DELEGATION GDR VISIT COMPLETED--Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA)--The Vietnamese party delegation led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left Berlin Monday. The delegation took part in the international symposium on Karl Marx held in Berlin from 11-16 April under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). It later visited several economic and cultural institutions in the GDR. Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Phan Van Kim, Vietnamese ambassador to the GDR, were present at the send-off. [Text] [OW191823 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 19 Apr 83]

TELEVISION DELEGATION VISITS KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi, 20 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the television station of Can Tho, provincial capital of Hau Giang, south of Ho Chi Minh City, has paid a friendship visit to Kampuchea. The visit has been made on the occasion of the second anniversary of the first television programme broadcast in Khmer by the station to the Kampuchean public. The delegation led by Luu Than Tam, director of the station, discussed with the directorate of the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio measures to improve cooperation between the two sides. [Text] [OW210901 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 21 Apr 83]

CSO: 4200/580

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BAC THAI PARTY CONGRESS HOLDS SECOND SESSION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Anh Binh: "Second Session of the Bac Thai Party Organization Congress: Do a Good Job of Fulfilling the Two Strategic Missions and Building an Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Structure"]

[Text] Under the light of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the Third Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Second Session of the Fourth Party Organization evaluated the situation in the province during recent years, reached a high degree of unanimity regarding the accomplishments that have been attained, clearly realized the remaining problems and determined the direction of the province's major economic-social missions and measures during the 1983-1985 period. The province has built an industrial-agricultural-forestry structure on the basis of bringing into play a spirit of self-reliance and exploiting all capabilities of a mountain-region province which occupies an important position, is rich in revolutionary tradition, is rich in many natural resources, has many large central-level industrial bases, many colleges and vocational schools, and a large number of scientific-technical cadres and workers.

The political report of the provincial VCP committee and the opinions expressed at the congress affirmed the very significant victory on the agricultural front in 1982, the year in which Bac Thai attained the greatest grain output ever. Nearly all of the districts fulfilled and surpassed the plans regarding grain yield and output. Between 1980 and 1982 grain output increased by an average of 7.6 percent a year in comparison to 1979.

The major experience lesson was that Bac Thai instituted the structure of contracting out rice output to workers, while also paying attention to promoting the scientific-technical revolution in production by concentrating on guiding the conversion of 20 percent of the land soil into high-yield rice areas in areas with differing soil characteristics, management levels, and material-technical levels, in order to determine appropriate working methods. With the assistance of Agricultural College No 3 with regard to cultivation techniques, the Dong Quan cooperative in Dai Tu District attained a yield of eight tons for hectare for two crops. The party organization regarded that as a good working method which could be expanded to many cooperatives. It is a form of economic-technical alliance between the scientific research organs and the

agricultural production units which has appropriate benefit policies and systems and brings about real economic effectiveness.

The congress decided to increase the high-yield rice area to more than 20,000 hectares with a yield of three tons of more per hectare per season in 1983. The province will strive to increase the total grain output by 7,000 tons over 1982 and to attain an output of 230,000 tons, with an average annual increase in grain output of 4.2 percent. Bac Thai is endeavoring to meet its grain needs and gradually decrease the amount of grain supplied by the central level to the province. The congress affirmed that although Bac Thai does not have much rice land it still has many intensive cultivation capabilities.

As regards animal husbandry, Bac Thai has tens of thousands of hectares of hill and mountain land and natural pastureland, so there is a basis for expanding the raising of large livestock. However, during the recent period the ratio of increase of water buffaloes and cattle has not corresponded to the capabilities. As is true with regard to rice, the province has experimented in investing in new, highly productive livestock breeds and in contracting out the raising of livestock to animal husbandry technical cadres at some locations. Hogs have been developed strongly and have increased by 4 percent or more every year. The Agricultural Service decided to build district-level veterinary medicine stations, while also consolidating the state breeding stock stations and farms to meet the requirement of developing animal husbandry in future years.

Promoting the production of subsidiary food crops accompanied by the development of the forest economy is a strength of Bac Thai. Forest land and forests afford great potential. The congress strictly reviewed the deficiencies in protecting and exploiting and exploitation of forests and forest land. The province gained experience in assigning land and forest areas at the Kim Phuong cooperative in Dinh Hoa District and the Nguyen Phuc cooperative in Bach Thong District and brought about initial results. The destruction of forests has declined and they have been well protected and exploited. The management mode was affirmed and the afforestation structure was closely guided: trees are afforested with appropriate trees and are interplanted with grain crops before the trees develop canopies; soybeans are planted on hill land to increase soil fertility; appropriate dry rice varieties are grown on upland fields to obtain high yields, etc. By means of such measures forest land has been used to produce grain, along with the development of forestry and the growing of industrial crops to obtain raw materials for the handicraft industry and to export in exchange for materials, cloth, and other consumer goods. In 1982 Bach Thong District increased its grain output by 2,800 tons by means of the combined agriculture-forestry mode. The province's economic-social plan stresses the close combination of forestry with agriculture and industry, the expansion of combined commercial activities, the use of the forest to nourish the forest, and the end of forest destruction and the waste of forest resources. The struggle norms that were set forth were 900 hectares of forest and encouraging the people to plant 2 million trees of the various kinds in 1983, and afforesting 1,100 hectares and having the people plant 5 million trees by 1985. The key point in developing combined agricultural-forestry production is having an appropriate management structure and policies for assigning land and forests and for contracting out forest land. Bac Thai has many special products with

export value, such as tea, sugarcane, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, vervain, and a number of other oil-bearing plants. Clearly realizing the province's advantages in that regard, the congress decided to step up the rate of industrial crop planting, with an average annual rate of increase of 20.7 percent, and to set up specialized cultivation areas and pay attention to intensive cultivation.

With regard to industry, including small industry and handicrafts, the congress affirmed that the principal missions are serving agricultural and forestry production; producing export goods and consumer goods from local raw materials, including the raw materials of the central-level enterprises in the localities; forming alliances between the local enterprises and the central enterprises and an economic alliance between the industrial enterprises and the districts. The waste products of the iron-and-steel combine will be turned over to the local industrial enterprises to produce agricultural tools, utensils, and construction materials. Waste paper pulp will be used to press hat frames, etc. The machinery capabilities of the iron-and-steel complex and the Pho Yen and Go Dam industrial zones will be mobilized to produce the various kinds of machinery and equipment for irrigation, to process agricultural products, and to produce machinery, tools, and equipment for the local small industry production bases.

The congress discussed the matter of consolidating the production relations. On the basis of the characteristics of agricultural production in the mountain region, with its complicated topography, the congress concluded that the appropriate scale for a cooperative in the high-altitude area is the hamlet. The consolidation of cooperatives is tied in with party building and the building of a solidarity bloc of ethnic groups on the basis of bringing into play the revolutionary and resistance war traditions and increasing socialist consciousness and awareness of the who-defeats-whom struggle in the period of transition to socialism.

With regard to security and national defense, the congress expressed the determination of the party organization and people of Bac Thai to fulfill their mission of serving as the direct rear area of two northern border provinces in opposing the troops of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and as a solid shield defending Hanoi. In that regard, Bac Thai has the good experiences of Dong Hy District in building local military forces and developing the districts into strong fortresses.

The congress set forth the revolutionary action program for the entire party organization and people in the province of attaining the economic-social goals that have been set, enable Bac Thai to become an industrial-agricultural-forestry province, and gradually build an increasingly stronger party organization.

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CSO: 4209/333

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PARTY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON NEW COMMERCIAL TAX POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Firmly Grasp and Correctly Implement the Amendments to the Industrial-Commercial Tax Policy"]

[Text] Throughout the transitional period of advance to socialism, industrial-commercial taxes are an effective tool used by the proletarian dictatorship to mobilize the various strata of people to contribute fairly and rationally, regulate industrial-commercial profits, exercise the state management of all production and commercial activities, stimulate circulation and distribution, bring about socialist transformation, and contribute to fulfilling the economic and political missions of each revolutionary phase.

Thanks to the system of industrial-commercial taxes which was promulgated immediately after the liberation of the north and has been supplemented and amended many times so that it can be appropriate to the actual situation, during the past 30 years taxes have played a positive role and concentrated for the state budget an important part of the income of the collective and private industrial and commercial sectors to serve the enterprise of building and defending the homeland.

The collective, private, and individual industrial-commercial activities have undergone many changes. In the south, the private and individual spheres are still large, especially in the commercial, restaurant, and service sectors, and the collective economy has only recently begun to take form. In the north, during the past several years the collective economy has made many all-out efforts to maintain production and the production relations, but its potential has not been fully exploited and utilized and the individual economy has developed strongly. In general, throughout the nation the struggle between the two paths is taking place fiercely and many negative phenomena in economic and social life have not yet been promptly stopped and repulsed. In a number of respects, capitalist and nonsocialist elements have developed.

The Fifth Party Congress set forth the missions of "continuing to build socialism and carry out socialist transformation, further strengthening the political unanimity of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating the negative manifestations, making important advances in all spheres,

and creating a new balance in the economy, while preparing for strong, solid advances in the future." The distribution and circulation sectors have the specific missions of "participating effectively in the struggle between the two paths, expanding the socialist battlefield, repulsing spontaneous capitalism, and regulating the incomes of the various strata of people justly and rationally." "The state must use finance and currency as effective tools for transforming and developing the economy, bring into play the role of finance and banking in controlling and supervising the economic activities, and continually increase the effectiveness of capital. The state must expand and mobilize the sources of income from the state economy, the collective economy, and the other economic components, and strictly manage financial income and expenses."

The requirements of the taxation work are to, on the basis of manifesting a spirit of self-reliance in building socialism, further strengthen the role of the tax tool in concentrating accumulated capital from within the national economy. Under the present conditions, the income created in the collective and individual economic sectors accounts for an important part of the total income. There must be appropriate forms of taxation to adjust the incomes of the people which include the consumption of goods and the supplying of services. All installations and individuals engaged in industrial and commercial activities have the obligation of contributing to the state budget in accordance with the principle of fairness and rationality, with special treatment for the sectors and trades which require stimulation, special consideration for people who have low incomes, the appropriate regulation of high and very high incomes, and the complete confiscation of all income derived from speculation and price rising.

The management of tax collection must exert a positive effect on the development of all potential of small industry and handicrafts, stimulate the development of production in the right direction, expand service activities beneficial to society, and implement the policies of limiting and transforming bourgeois industry and cooperativizing small producers.

It is necessary to carry out the state supervision and control of the state of all market activities, support the development of the organized market, bring into play the role of socialist commerce mastering goods, the market, and prices, strengthen management of the free market, and opposing speculation and blackmarketing.

Although it was amended and supplemented in mid-1980, the current tax policy is essentially the one that was promulgated after the north completed its socialist transformation, so it includes many points that are no longer appropriate to the present industrial and commercial activities and do not meet the requirements of taxation in the new situation.

The law of the Council of Ministers supplementing and amending a number of points of the industrial-commercial tax policy has the very important significance in the use of finance and currency of serving as an effective tool for economic transformation and development.

The first content of the changes is addition to the structure of the industrial-commercial tax structure of the form of a commercial license tax collected one time a year in accordance with the stipulated norms, in order to, by means of income management, place under the continuous oversight and control of the state all parties participating in industrial, commercial, and service activities.

Second, the tax schedule is rearranged and the commercial tax rates are readjusted in order to, on the basis of the nature and scale of the production and commercial activities, bring into play the effect of the taxes: readjusting the incomes of the various strata of people and immediately regulating part of the income of the large commercial bases or of the commercial activities of the sectors, trades, products, or services that must be limited.

Third, the tax calculation bases, the tax schedule, the tax rates, and the method of calculating commercial income taxes are amended in order to make the tax policy appropriate to the many changes that have occurred in commercial activities and income and meet the requirement of mobilizing just, rational contributions, with special consideration for working people who are engaged in commerce, making distinctions among the collective bases according to the level of production relations and the degree of economic relationship to the state, and with the appropriate regulation of high business incomes, especially in the commercial and restaurant sectors.

Fourth, some domestically produced goods are added to the merchandise tax table and some are removed from it, and the tax table and tax rates for noncommercial goods the importation of which is authorized are adjusted in order to bring into play the effect of the tax policy in redistributing social income, contribute to guiding production and consumption, and strengthen the management of noncommercial exports and imports.

The struggle between the two paths is now taking place in a fierce, complicated manner. The collective, private, and individual industrial and commercial activities are now undergoing changes. It is certain that the amendment and supplementation of the current tax policy will more fully bring into play the tool of taxation to concentrate the accumulation of the national economy, contribute to limiting the imbalances in financial revenue and expenditures, and create a transformation in the present economic situation. That supplementation and amendment will enable industrial-commercial taxes to become an effective tool for adjusting the distribution of the national economy, guiding the socialist management and transformation of the economy, and contribute to establishing a new, socialist order in the sphere of distribution and circulation.

The party committees and governmental administrations at all echelons must clearly understand that profound significance, carry out the propaganda and education tasks well, create a high degree of unanimity, and ensure that the tax law is implemented strictly and uniformly throughout the nation. They must guide coordination between the tax sector and the other relevant sectors.

All production and commercial production bases must realize clearly that paying taxes is an obligation and honor on the part of all citizens toward the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, encourage others to fulfill their

obligations, and resolutely struggle against all instances of false declaration, dodging taxes, and concealing taxable income.

The tax sector must increase its revolutionary ardor, study in order to grasp and correctly implement the policy, improve work and management methods, pay attention to building organization and forge the revolutionary virtues of integrity, justice, and impartiality, and outstandingly fulfill the missions assigned by the party and state.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DECISION ON TRANSFERRING RATION COUPONS ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 p 2

[Answering Readers column: "On the Decision Not To Allow Ration Coupons To Be Taken Outside Province"]

[Text] The Ministry of Home Trade responds to that problem as follows: the modes for selling goods at supply prices to workers, civil servants, and dependents are not yet uniform. Some places use ration stamps. Some places use ration booklets, and in a locality some areas make supplementary payments in money instead of in kind, while the other areas use ration stamps or ration booklets for the purchase of goods at supply prices. For the convenience of workers, civil servants, and their dependents, the Ministry of Home Trade has decided to unify the issuing of permits to take ration stamps out of the province as follows:

The workers, civil servants, and dependents in the province who use ration stamps and leave the provinces because their jobs are transferred, they move, they go to undertake academic or vocational study, etc., may be divided into two categories:

1. If the person permanently moves out of the province and has a permit to transfer population registration, the commercial organ in the place the person is leaving collects all of the ration stamps that have been issued.
2. If the person goes to study on a short-term basis without transferring population registration, and must take food ration stamps, the commercial organ in the person's place of origin, on the basis of the decision regarding cadres sent to study, collects the food ration stamps (the goods and cloth coupons are not transferrable). Only the monthly food coupons which are still intact are collected. The commercial organ in the place from which the person is being transferred will make every effort to sell the rationed amount of cloth. If, for some reason, the person cannot buy the full amount of rationed cloth, the commercial organ in the person's place of destination will provide the remaining amount of cloth.

When receipts are made out for the collection of ration stamps and when permits are issued for the transfer of stamps and coupons to purchase goods at supply prices to the person who is moving, it is necessary to record what types of

stamps and coupons have been collected, from which month to which month (in the case of food and goods coupons), and the remaining number of meters of cloth (in the case of a cloth coupon). Localities which make up for shortfalls in money instead of in kind, it is necessary to record whether a shortfall was compensated in money, for what goods the compensation was made, and for which months. The method of writing the receipts for the ration stamps and coupons collected, and permission to transfer them, were stipulated for the entire nation by guidance document No 2.200NT/CS, dated 28 August 1982 and No 2614NT/CS, dated 16 October 1982, of the Ministry of Home Trade. On the basis of the transfer permits and the receipts for the collected ration stamps and coupons, the commercial organs in places of destination must issue ration coupons or goods purchasing booklets to the people who are transferring.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOAN KIEM PRECINCT ADJUSTS TAXES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p2

[Article by Huong Lien: "Hoan Kiem Precinct in Hanoi Adjusts Taxes"]

[Text] Hoan Kiem Precinct is the largest commercial center in Hanoi. The precinct's Industrial-Commercial Taxation Bureau is responsible for 18 subwards and four large markets, including the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua market, at which there are thousands of merchants dealing in many goods. Every year the taxes collected by the bureau accounts for one-third of the total amount of taxes collected in the city. In recent years the number of merchants has increased rapidly, many people make big profits during Tet, and the number of people opening cafes and stores has increased. The number of people evading or under-declaring taxes has also increased.

In view of that situation, the Hoan Kiem Industrial-Commercial Tax Bureau recently collected the income taxes of the collective commercial bases for the past year and strengthened its supervision and tax collection in such key areas as the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua market, the Gam Cau cloth market, and the transportation hubs, train stations, and bus stations, while also promptly adjusting taxes so that they can be appropriate to the incomes of the merchants. First of all, the bureau rectified its cadres and divided them into 12 work teams to monitor the private commerce and peddlers in the market areas and to oversee the payment of merchandise taxes. It then carried out an investigation and categorized the workers as A, B, or C, and assigned each cadre responsibility for between 60 and 70 merchants. Every month the bureau organized unannounced inspections of the collection of merchandise taxes, thus contributing to increasing tax receipts.

The bureau also has internal inspection teams to uncover, and take prompt steps to overcome, mistakes in the implementation of the tax and commercial registration policies, coordinates closely with the public security and commercial organs, the market management boards, and the women's mass organization, and educates and motivates private merchants so that they can realize their responsibility and obligation toward the state and positively pay taxes.

During the first 2 months of this year the bureau was one of the three organs in Hanoi which did a good job adjusting taxes and collecting supplementary taxes before Tet. To date it has adjusted the taxes of 3,218 of 5,200 merchants and collected additional taxes amounting to more than 6 million dong.

In addition to the regular merchants, at Tet many additional people make clothing, produce and sell wooden clogs, and sell incense, noodles, shoes and sandals, ready-made children's clothing, etc. The bureau assigned additional inspection cadres and collected millions of dong in additional taxes.

Recently the bureau carried out inspections of all merchants in 18 subwards and at the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua market, collected thousands of invoices, and on that basis announced the collection of more than 700,000 dong in additional taxes and the collection of millions of dong from more than 90 units which still owed income taxes. The cadres who did a good job of collecting debts and adjusting taxes were promptly praised and rewarded, so the number of subwards in which no taxes were owed increased notably. In the past, every month only 40 to 50 percent of the taxes were collected at the Hang Be market. Now more taxes are collected but the amount collected still does not correspond to the incomes of many merchants and people engaged in the restaurant trade. Hoan Kiem Precinct is continuing to improve its tax collection, oppose collection shortfalls, and properly implement the amendments to the industrial-commercial tax policy.

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CSO: 4209/333

AGRICULTURE

HAU GIANG'S 1982 AGRICULTURAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Le Phuoc Tho, Secretary of the Hau Giang VCP Committee: "Hau Giang Advances on the Path of Economic-Social Development"]

[Text] Advances in 1982

In 1982, Hau Giang made important advances in agricultural production, especially in the production of rice. It was a year in which Hau Giang had its greatest harvest, won an all-round victory, and attained all three plan norms regarding the area, yield, and output of rice. The average rice yield was 28.6 quintals per hectare, an increase of 17.6 percent. The output was 1.3 million tons, which surpassed the plan by 12 percent and was an increase of 24 percent over 1981. Hau Giang's victory on the agricultural production front was the result of the simultaneous implementation of the three revolutions, an initial success of the persistent guidance of the party committee echelons and governmental administrations, which resolutely implemented the guidelines of intensive cultivation, selectively increasing the number of growing seasons, and expanding the cultivated area, and regarded those measures as the principal measures for attaining high yields and output in all three rice seasons. The guidance of zoning and expanding the area of high-yield early 10th month rice, which totalled 100,000 hectares in the salt-infested alluvial area, and the positive intensive cultivation of summer-fall and winter-spring rice, was a creative and positive application of the above guidelines and brought about high grain output. Although it accounted for only 28 percent of the total area, the high-yield rice area accounted for 40 percent of the 10th month rice area. In agricultural production the rapid introduction of technical advances in agriculture into production is a key measure which determines the rapid increasing of yields. Those advances included the introduction of new, quickly maturing rice varieties with many characteristics which are appropriate to saline areas and alum areas, which are resistant to leafhoppers, and are highly productive, and their concentration in the high-output summer-fall, winter-spring, and early 10th month areas. An area of 45,000 hectares of high-yield early 10th month rice planted in new varieties, principally the NN4B (IR42) variety, accounted for only 12 percent of the area but for nearly 20 percent of the rice output. Water conservancy, especially in small-scale water conservancy in the fields to serve intensive cultivation and increase the

number of growing seasons was developed strongly, both broadly and deeply. The other integrated technical measures, such as dry plowing, strictly adhering to the seasonal schedule, and the protection of vegetation, also received more attention, limited the harm caused by changes in the weather and by insects and diseases, and contributed to increasing rice yields. Thanks to the efforts of the agriculture, grain, and export-import sectors, Hau Giang invested a rather large quantity of fertilizer in rice production, concentrated in the summer-fall, winter-spring, and early 10th month rice areas with high yields and in accordance with two-way economic contracts, promoted the development of production, and facilitated the mobilization of grain.

There have appeared more and more advanced collective production units and peasants, which has served to further the advance of the revolutionary movement in the rural areas. The notable transformations in agricultural production are tied in with the positive, solid development of the cooperativization movement. Many advances were made in applying the slogan of combining cooperativization with irrigation, the gradual achievement of mechanization, the application of advanced technology to rice production, the transformation of agriculture, and the building of a new, socialist countryside. In general, the production collectives have brought into play the superiority of the new production relations and are the leading banners with regard to intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons, and increasing rice yield yields, and have led the way in fulfilling their obligations toward the state. Last year Hau Giang consolidated two agricultural cooperatives and 918 rice production collectives, developed 1,209 new collectives, and increased the total number of collectives to 2,130, which account for 24.5 percent of the province's cultivated area. Some 1,820 collectives are implementing the new contracting-out system in production and have attained rather good results. Furthermore, the province set up 2,508 production solidarity teams and is now improving their management and training cadres so that they can become production collectives. Such good models as the 19.5 collective at Ke An in Ke Sach District, collective No 6 in Khuan Tang hamlet, Long Phu District, were multiplied rather rapidly.

The state farms also underwent new transformations. Because it contracted out production and knew how to expand sectors and trades, the Hau River state farm continued to achieve new accomplishments and became a model for the nation in the production of short-term grain crops. Subsidiary food crop and industrial crop production continued to develop and the sugarcane and pineapple areas increased. The animal husbandry sector maintained and increased the numbers of livestock. The number of hogs increased by 9 percent over the plan norm and increased by 19 percent over 1981, and the numbers of cattle and poultry increased. The results of agricultural production in Hau Giang not only solidly ensured the grain needs of the province's 2.3 million people but also contributed positively to meeting the nation's needs. In 1982 the average per capita income in Hau Giang was 570 kilograms of paddy.

The task of building and strengthening the district echelon received more attention than in the past. Many districts, especially Long Phu and Phung Hiep, have developed well because they have done a good job of carrying out the slogan of "the state and the people working together." The appearance of the

countryside has undergone new changes. Many cultural and public health projects, shcools, rural roads, etc., were built or repaired.

Hau Giang is a province with large scientific organs, so cooperation between Can Tho University, the Mekong Delta Agricultural Technology Center, the Provincial Scientific-Technical Section, the agricultural middle schools, etc., and the economic sectors of Hau Giang is very necessary and important. The nearly 30 scientific and technical improvement projects now underway are concentrating on topics which serve agricultural production and life. A number of new rice varieties -- K1, K4, K5, etc. -- are being selected so that they can be introduced into production on a large scale. A number of other plant varieties and livestock breeds have achieved good results and are suitable for many areas in Hau Giang. The use of pumps to drain water from paddies has attained good results in Thot Not and has saved a large amount of fuel, etc. The task of disseminating agricultural science and technology is being promoted in many districts.

Deficiencies

Life has increasingly demonstrated that Hau Giang's potential with regard to land and labor, and its other advantages, are very great. On the agricultural production front, although there have been a number of transformations it is still necessary to struggle ardously in order to make outstanding progress. Basic studies and zoning have not yet received adequate attention in the districts. The land use coefficient is still low. The summer-fall and winter-spring areas have been expanded. Crop yields, especially rice yields, are low. In general, the wet rice monoculture has not been eliminated. The jute and soybean areas have developed slowly. The advanced crop rotation formulas have not been positively applied. The development of the districts and villages is not yet uniform and there is still conservative thought at many echelons, so in some districts production is still chronically behind schedule. The direction of developing the districts in accordance with an agricultural-industrial structure is not yet clear and specific. At present, although Hau Giang has made all-out efforts to transform agriculture, in general the principal production relation in the countryside is still the individual relation, which creates many obstacles to the advancement of agriculture to large-scale production and the creation of a new socialist countryside. In many production collectives the managerial level of the cadres is still low, their sectors and trades have not yet developed, and there is still much idle labor time, which influences the income of collective members.

In the economy of Hau Giang, there is still an imbalance between agriculture and industry. Even in the economic sectors development is not yet balanced and uniform, and investment is not well managed from beginning to end. The industrialization of the province, which is concentrated along the lines of serving agriculture and the processing of agricultural products, is still very weak. State industry has developed slowly. The strengths regarding maritime products have not been adequately exploited. On the distribution-circulation front, concentration on building the state forces is still weak and the management and requisition purchasing of the grain and commercial sectors to control the sources of goods are not yet sufficiently strong to enable them to play the

leading role with regard to the unorganized market. There are still many negative phenomena on that front. The number of small merchants has increased rapidly and prices are not yet stable, which adversely affects the lives of the people. In general, the material-technical bases of socialism in the province, especially in the districts and villages, are still very small. The number of sector cadres with high specialized professional levels is still very low, and they are not uniformly distributed. The cultural life of the rural areas has not changed very much. Because of such remaining problems, although the 1982 economic-social plan has been concluded and new, better position and strength have been created, as it enters 1983 Hau Giang must not be subjective and complacent, or too optimistic, for many difficulties still confront it.

Continue the Advance in 1983

In 1983 Hau Giang's most important mission will continue to be increasing the output of grain, especially rice. If that mission is to be fulfilled it is necessary that all forces be concentrated as highly as possible, in the right direction and selectively. The guidelines of intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons in rice production must be fully implemented in agricultural economic activities. The plan and specific activities of the agricultural sector are to positively expand the high-yield rice areas in both the saltwater and fresh water areas; rapidly introduce new rice varieties into the main plantings; combine the improvement of fields by means of water conservancy and the other integrated technical measures, urgently and rapidly increase the summer-fall and winter-spring areas; and reduce the long-term, low-yield floating rice area by adopting a jute and summer-fall rice or jute and 10th month rice area crop structures, building enclosing dikes, and substituting short-term rice varieties. It will positively affirm and expand the specialized cultivation areas, with appropriate capital and technical investment, in order to do an even better job of meeting the three requirements of agriculture: creating a large quantity of foodstuffs, supplying raw materials for the development of local industry, and promoting exports. In 1983 Hau Giang will endeavor to attain 1.4 million tons of rice, more than 310,000 hogs, 7,000 hectares of pineapples, 6,000 hectares of soybeans, 5,000 hectares of jute. In order to attain those objectives, the party organization and people of Hau Giang are continuing to affirm that agricultural transformation is the central, permanent mission. With its existing experience, it will go all-out to set up many new production collectives so that all villages and hamlets have collectives, set up experimental cooperatives in each district, and endeavor to bring 40 percent of the peasants and the cultivated land in the province into production collectives.

In industrial production, Hau Giang is urgently drafting a plan to develop the sectors and trades, with the central focus on serving agricultural production, especially the machinery repair, sugar processing, coconut oil pressing, jute, rice hushing and milling, and pharmaceutical sectors. It will positively build and expand installations which produce construction materials to serve capital construction in the province and the building of houses for the people. It will resolutely make in-depth investment and concentrate capital on completing the key projects, and not allow slowdown and delays. In the rural areas,

on the basis of the labor and capital of the people, it will build such basic projects as public health stations, maternity clinics, basic-level general schools, intervillage secondary schools, and roads connecting villages and hamlets, created a wholesome physical education and sports movement, and advanced toward a new countryside with a wholesome, happy material and cultural life. The distribution-circulation sectors will do a better job of building up the state sector, managing, and requisition-purchasing so that the state can control the sources of goods. They will distribute sufficient quantities of products promptly to the correct recipients, will not automatically distribute equal amounts, will not allow damage, losses, and waste, and will gradually advance to gaining control of the market, and will stabilize and struggle to lower prices, in order to stimulate production, stabilize and improve the lives of the cadres and people, meet the legal norms regarding the mobilization of foodstuffs and provide more for export, and ensure sufficient quantities of rationed products to meet the standards of cadres, workers, and civil servants.

In addition to economic and social development, it is necessary to build a proletarian dictatorship system that is strong in all regards, maintain political security and social order and safety, resolutely defeat the enemy's many-sided sabotage war, and effectively oppose negative phenomena.

Hau Giang's 1983 economic-social development missions are very difficult. In order to attain the economic-social objectives it is necessary to grasp the viewpoints and lines of the Fifth Party Congress resolution, the resolution of the Third Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, and the resolution of the provincial VCP committee. The thoughts that guide all activities in Hau Giang are manifesting consciousness of self-reliance and overcoming difficulties; developing all existing and potential capabilities regarding labor, land, trades, and production capacities; applying new scientific-technical advances to production, changing the economic management structure; and exercising economy and producing much wealth for society. For the sake of life today and tomorrow, for the prosperity of Hau Giang, and for the well-being of the people, the entire province is giving rise to a high tide as of emulation in production labor as seething, enthusiastic, and creative as revolutionary festival days.

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AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG STRIVES TO ATTAIN GRAIN PRODUCTION GOAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Cuu Long Increases the Number of Growing Season, Intensively Cultivates Rice, Strives To Attain the Goal of a Million Tons of Grain"]

[Text] Cuu Long one of the four provinces in the Mekong Delta with large 10th month rice areas, and the level of the people's intensive cultivation of 10th month rice is also quite high. If in the other places 10th month rice is only directly sown, in Cuu Long it is intensively cultivated by the sowing and transplanting of seedlings. The peasants there invest twice as much effort in growing 10th month rice as other places, so they have considerably increased 10th month rice yields. During the 1982 10th month season Cuu Long attained 25.7 quintals per hectare, its best harvest ever. But Cuu Long's 10th month yield was two quintals per hectare less than Minh Hai's and was only about equal to Hau Giang's.

Something that has always been a source of concern for Cuu Long is that because the province, which is situated in the middle of the Mekong Delta, has a small area and a large population, its average per-capita cultivated area is too small. The province has 185,000 hectares but a population of 1.65 million hectares. The average per capita grain output does not exceed 350 kilograms of paddy, and in 1982 the maximum output was only 675,000 tons. But that output was a record, for 2 years ago the output amounted to only 550,000 tons. During that period the average per-capita output increased by 100 kilograms of paddy. The party organization and people of Cuu Long, however, have not stood still at that output level. It is striving to attain an even higher level of grain output.

Not only does Cuu Long have a small area and large population, but its terrain and the surface of its fields are very difficult and complicated. The province, which is situated in the Mekong Delta, is intersected by many rivers and canals which fragment it into many segments. There are many places with raised elevation and many marshy areas which cause many difficulties for production. Thus we could not but be surprised when the growing of long-term 10th month rice forced the peasants to invest much effort to avoid crop losses. Furthermore, the custom of growing only one 10th month rice crop during the year was widespread in the locality. Nearly 2 years ago some people thought that Cuu Long could not grow winter-spring rice. But new things continually arise in life and people must be responsive to those new things. The recent party

organization congress of Cuu Long Province affirmed that the direction of expanding and increasing the growing seasons on the 10th month rice area, in order to gradually form a two-rice-crop production structure on a large area was entirely correct and positive. From a few thousand hectares of winter-spring rice in 1982, Cuu Long has expanded to 48,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and 80,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. The remaining 100,000 hectares of 10th month rice are intensively cultivated. Within 3 more years the two-crop rice area will increase to more than 100,000 hectares. With the addition of the intensively cultivated 10th month rice area, output may amount to between 900,000 and 1 million tons of grain (by 1985).

In Mang Thit District, this year the winter-spring rice area has been expanded by thousands of hectares and is now fresh and green. Anyone who did not fully understand the production situation and circumstances in the past in that province could not imagine how difficult it was to put out that winter-spring rice crop. The local cadres and people exerted very great efforts to attain that added-growing-season rice area. Only a year ago that area was the most seriously affected by subterranean water and had the most acidic land, and the highest 10th month rice yield was only 1.5 to 2 tons per hectare. In order to have 1,200 hectares of winter-spring rice, the people in the district had to embank 300 dams and seven kilometers of surrounding dikes involving the excavation of 332,000 cubic meters of earth, and mobilized 5,000 piles. But the most arduous task was struggling against fear of difficulty and conservatism toward the peasants' backward production customs. Some dams were destroyed and rebuilt many times because some people wanted to bring in water in order to transplant the 10th month rice. Conservative opinion often exerted pressure to destroy the 300 dams in order to stop growing high-yield rice. In 1982, after the system of sluices, dams, and surrounding dikes was completed, the summer-fall rice crop was urgently put out and produced a yield of nearly three tons per hectare. The present winter-spring rice crop promises to produce high yields. The peasants in the hamlets in the area are now very enthusiastic and have confidence in the results of adding a rice crop in order to attain large, stable output.

To add a high-yield rice crop it is essential that there be much fertilizer. This year Cuu Long is going all-out to create a source of fertilizer by exporting some agricultural products in order to import urea, and is still relying principally on launching a movement to produce green fertilizer and use manure to fertilize the fields. In Hieu Thanh Village, Vung Liem District nearly half of the peasant households use hog manure to fertilize the fields. Leading the movement to produce green fertilizer and spread manure on the fields is comrade Bay Om, secretary of the village party committee. During last year's summer-fall season he spread two tons of manure, in combination with the other technical measures, and attained a rice yield of more than six tons per hectare. That model is now being multiplied by the district and the province. The people of Cuu Long now clearly realize the effect of the use of green fertilizer and manure in production. However, along the roads or in the fields there are still many piles of straw and stubble which have been scattered about or allowed to rot. If that straw and stubble are fully utilized, along with sesbania leaves and cork tree leaves, it is certain that there would be a richer supply of organic fertilizer there.

Water conservancy measures are indispensable in adding crops, especially the combination of field irrigation and area irrigation, in order to bring into play the effectiveness of the water conservancy system that has been created. Adding rice crops is both a premise and a condition for implementing water conservancy measures that help production.

The Hieu Thanh electric-powered pumping station, which was built at a cost of more than 3 million dong, serves the irrigation of 6,000 hectares of rice. Recently, thanks to the promotion of the movement to add rice crops, that pumping station has truly had an effect. The canal banks have been strengthened, the canals have been dredged, and the system of field drainage ditches has been improved. According to village comrades, if the movement to increase the number of rice crops is not developed that pumping station will not have much effect and the system of canals and drainage ditches will be filled in by earth and grass.

The combination of water conservancy and rural roads is at present an urgent topic in Cuu Long, as well as in the other Mekong Delta provinces. In Hieu Thanh village or in the winter-spring rice area of Mang Thit District the canal banks, surrounding dikes, and dams of the water conservancy system can be seen everywhere. But if when building a project we take into consideration the building of rural roads so that the children can go to school, so that fertilizer can be taken to the fields and crops can be brought from the fields, etc., the surfaces of the dikes and canal banks can bring about greater effectiveness and greater rationality.

With a spirit of self-mastery and creativity, with consciousness of having a strong sense of responsibility toward the requirements of the people of the localities and the nation, Cuu Long is truly carrying out a revolution to change the structure of growing seasons and the structure of crop varieties in the fields. In the past the flooded fields grew a long-term 10th month floating rice crop with unstable yields, but now the districts and production bases are growing winter-spring and summer-fall crops and investing in the intensive cultivation of the high-yield rice areas. Determination combined with material-technical conditions will help Cuu Long quickly transform its goal of 1 million tons of grain into reality.

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AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY LABOR TEAMS EMPHASIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Van Doan: "The Family Labor Team and the Family Economy"]

[Text] The scientific basis of the appearance of the "family labor teams":

Since the implementation of Directive 100 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee regarding the contracting out of production in agriculture, there has in fact appeared a new labor organization: the "family labor team."

In order to clarify the scientific basis of that labor organization, let us take as an example the Chau Giang cooperative, an advanced cooperative in Duy Tien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, which has a cultivated area of 911 hectares, 60 hectares of fish ponds, 2,554 families, 9,467 people, and 3,434 principal workers. Counting secondary workers in terms of principal workers, there are 4,277 workers, 2,277 of whom are engaged in agriculture and 2,000 of whom are engaged in the other sectors and trades. In 1981 the value of its output was 8.6 million dong. The cooperative's production structure consists of three main sectors: cultivation (with a production value of 5.6 million dong), animal husbandry (1 million dong), and the other sectors and trades (2 million dong).

The cultivation sector grows six crops: rice, subsidiary food crops (corn and sweet potatoes), sugarcane, jute, and soybeans. The animal husbandry sector raises four kinds of livestock: hogs, fish, water buffaloes and cattle for draft power and breeding, and ducks. The other trades are jute rug weaving, bamboo blinds, woven rattan and bamboo items for export, bricks and tile, and construction.

In contracting out final output to groups of workers and individual workers, the cooperative contracts out the final output of all crops to the workers. In the animal husbandry sector, in addition to the hogs which are concentrated in the cooperative pens and have the principal missions of producing breeding stock to supply to the cooperative members, the cooperative contracts out the raising of meat hogs to nearly all families, at the average level of about 60 kilograms of meat per family per year. With regard to fish, in addition to the large, concentrated fish ponds which are tended by specialized labor teams, the cooperative contracts out fish raising to some families who live near dispersed ponds. The most highly developed trades in the Chau Giang cooperative are jute rug weaving, bamboo blinds, and woven rattan and bamboo items

for export. In 1981 the cooperative produced 210,000 square meters of jute rugs and nearly 10,000 bamboo blinds. The cooperative contracts out output in those trades to workers who work at home.

Thus, because of the system of contracting out final output to workers in Chau Giang cooperative there have appeared various types of families: families contracting out final output in the cultivation and hog-raising sectors; families which accept both contracting out in the cultivation and hog sectors and in fish raising or in the jute rug weaving, bamboo blinds, and woven rattan and bamboo for export sectors; and families which accept the contracting out all of the above products of the three sectors: cultivation, animal husbandry, and family trades.

In the process of building and development, the production structures of our agricultural and agricultural-forestry cooperatives have undergone certain changes along the lines of gradually achieving specialization, carrying out combined economic activities, achieving agricultural-forestry intensive cultivation, developing the sectors and trades, implementing the mode of combining agriculture with forestry. In carrying out a division of labor in the cooperatives and in each cooperative member family there have been similar changes. At present, with the production and labor distribution structures of such places most of the families have workers producing in the cultivation, afforestation, and hog raising sectors. Some families also have workers producing in the trades. The general tendency is that when trades develop to a certain level all families have members who work in them and work at home on a contracting-out basis. That method of production organization has high economic effectiveness with regard to many kinds of small industry and handicraft trades at present.

With the structure of the contracting out many tasks or a whole production process -- tied in with final output -- to workers of all crops, livestock, handicraft trades, and forestry trades, their production is stabilized in specific fields, hill areas, or forest areas. By raising hogs or engaging in handicraft trades at home the workers in the families have conditions for cooperating directly with one another and redistributing labor when necessary in order to fulfill the contracting-out plans assigned by the cooperative to individual workers in accordance with the cooperative's distribution of labor among the families. The reason why that is so is that our production is still largely manual in nature and the seasonal schedules and "idle labor" periods of the cultivation, animal husbandry, and trade production sectors are usually different and overlapping. Thus although labor has been specialized to a degree the labor in one sector can help out or replace the labor in another sector to a rather large degree. Because of the direct labor cooperation and organization of labor within the families, in order to carry out the tasks contracted out by the cooperative, they have become a "family labor team" labor organization.

The family labor team is usually based on the production-technical processes of the crop, livestock, or labor distribution plans of the cooperatives or specialized production units in each period of time, in accordance with the assignment of work by the cooperative to the workers in the family. There must be a plan to appropriately organize labor cooperation and distribution of labor

in order to ensure that all operations are carried out well with regard to all products contracted out to families. Final output may be contracted out to workers by paying adequate attention to stimulating their individual benefit. But those individual workers must be members of a family. Whether the norm regarding a product contracted out by the cooperative to a family member is surpassed or not affects their income and their lives in general. Therefore, the contracting out of output also stimulates the entire family, brings into play the efforts of both individual labor and collective labor in the family labor team, enables them to work together closely and in harmony, creates a labor fund based on the quantity, time, and labor productivity created by cooperation and mutual assistance in the family labor team that is greater than the total of the separate earnings of individuals in the family.

Problems that are posed for the cooperatives:

When considered separately, each worker in the family labor team who has been assigned specialized work by the cooperative becomes a member of a specialized labor team (cultivation, animal husbandry, handicrafts, or forestry) or does a specialized job. But when viewed as a whole, with the new contracting out system the family labor team is like a combined labor organization which accepts the contracting out of many types of products (or all products) of the specialized sectors until the final output. Therefore, in addition to the production units specialized by sector or task, the family labor team plays a definite, important role in organizing the victorious fulfillment of the production plans of the cooperatives in general and of each specialized production sector specifically. In posing the problem in that matter, in organizing the production and management of the cooperatives it is necessary to regard the family labor team as an actual part of the production organization and as an object of management in the management structure.

When drafting and assigning their production plans and plans to contract out products, the cooperatives must firmly grasp and evaluate the labor potential of the family labor teams, balance the quantities of products contracted out to each family labor team, consider the estimated income level required by each family so that it can be appropriate to the labor funds, the direction of labor specialization and labor skills and strengths the capability to create the material factors assigned them by the cooperative (such as organic fertilizer, the processing of raw materials, the preparation of production surface areas at homes, tools, etc.) must be balanced, and the location of the home in the production area (for example, in the mountain region the contracted-out land and forest areas must be near the house, in accordance with the formula house-fields-forest garden-and contracted out forest areas, as many cooperatives have done.

In addition to production labor for the collective economy, the family labor team also produces for the family economy. After the adoption of the new contracting-out policy the contents and operational forms of the family economy were expanded, not only on the "five percent land" and on the forest gardens that had been assigned but also on rice land and forest land contracted-out from the cooperative, which were blended into the collective economy to form a single structure. Therefore, in addition to the contents mentioned above the cooperatives must pay attention to balancing their family economy activities.

So that those balances can be truly solid and in order to develop the labor, land, and vocational capabilities to a high degree, the cooperatives must change their planning systems by drafting, synthesizing, and balancing plans starting at the family labor team level, on the basis of the draft production plans, the economic-technical norms, and the product contracting-out systems of the cooperatives and specialized production units, and make recommendations to them so that they can draft their own plans to register for the contracting out the product quantities of products requested by the cooperatives. The family labor teams will draft contracting-out plans on the basis of the yearly income required to improve their living conditions, and their labor potential and capital, and on the basis of those contracting-out plans they will take the initiative in drafting appropriate family production plans which do not harm the collective economy.

The cooperatives must have propaganda and dissemination plans and provide technical guidance for all workers so that they can grasp the production-technical standards according to the specialized production guidance of the cooperative, so that all workers can understand and work at many trades and be skilled in one trade, in order to increase their capability to cooperate with and assist one another (in the family labor team).

There must be a system for rewarding the family labor teams which accept large-volume contracting-out plans (such as accepting large land and forest areas, handicraft products, etc.), fulfill the product plans assigned by the cooperatives with good quality, or turn over all products before the deadline.

There must be a specialized cooperative organization to work with the specialized production units in monitoring and guiding the activities of the family labor teams in fulfilling the cooperative contracting-out plans and family production plans.

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AGRICULTURE

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN STATE FARMS ENCOURAGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Pham Quang Loc, chairman of the State Agricultural Enterprises Management Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Household Economy in State Farms"]

[Text] The socialist economic structure is composed of the state, collective and household economies. State farms offer many favorable conditions for the household economy because they possess labor and land potentials that are great but are not yet used completely. If we know how to provide a sound organization and guidance, it will prove highly beneficial to the task of developing production to create a great wealth for society and to contribute to improving the life of cadres and workers.

Over the past few years, the party and state have promulgated many policies to motivate and encourage cadres and workers at state farms to carry out household economic activities under different forms. State farm cadres and workers have been authorized to borrow land still unused by the state farm--such as odd plots, pieces of land lying on the banks of brooks and streams and plots situated between two rows of perennial plants whose sunshades have not yet joined together--in order to cultivate subsidiary food crops. State farms which have determined a production pattern and which are sometimes constituted entirely by mature soil such as the one in Trinh Mon, Tam Dao, have lent to each cadre's and worker's family 300 square meters for land for production. Cadres and workers and state farms have also been temporarily granted from 400 to 500 square meters of land to build houses and gardens, mainly orchards.

Besides crop cultivation, state farm cadres and workers have been free to raise domestic animals and poultry and to breed fish. In this respect, a specific plan has been drawn up according to the conditions of each state farm. One may raise any species of domestic animals if the conditions in a state farm permit it provided that the raising of these animals is not detrimental to the production activities of the state farm, collective, cadres and workers. The stock breeder must implement correctly the covenants and regulations promulgated by the state, especially those on the raising of buffaloes and cattle by individual households. If cadres and workers do not use up their products, the surplus will be purchased at an agreed price by the state farms or commercial organs.

Beside crop growing and animal husbandry, state farms have let out on contract with cadres and workers the task of raising hogs, buffaloes and cattle for the state farms' benefit and have likewise entrusted other trades to them. For example, an orange state farm has let out on contract the task of weaving bamboo baskets to contain export oranges while a rush planting farm has let out on contract the task of weaving mats and carpets for export and another state farm the task of making lime, bricks, tiles and so forth.

All these forms of activity are part of the household economy of state farm cadres and workers.

It is precisely because of these incentive policies on household economy that many state farms have obtained some concrete results over the past few years. Without relying on and waiting for the state supplies, most state farms have been able to provide for themselves an amount of grain sufficient for a 3-month consumption period and to solve by themselves the problem of obtaining on-the-spot food products such as vegetables and meat. Cadres and workers at state farms in the area of Phy Quy (Nghe Tinh) have produced hundreds of tons of peanuts and legumes and sold them to the state for export. On the average, each cadre's and worker's household has produced from 100 to 200 kgs of grain converted to paddy equivalent and raised 1 or 2 hogs. There are 1,500 to 1,800 cadres' and workers' households in each of the large densely populated state farms named Dong Hieu, 1-5, Dong Giao, Song Con, etc.; each year an additional amount of 200 to 300 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent and 75 to 100 tons of live-weight pork has been produced by [the families of] cadres and workers.

Thanks to the policy of allowing cadres and workers to build dwelling houses on their own and granting them land to build gardens, over the past 2 or 3 years only, 40 to 60 percent of the total number of cadres' and workers' households in many state farms have built brick houses with tiled roofs and have thus possessed rather large and beautiful dwelling places. This is the case of the 3-2, Co Do, 1-5, Dong Hieu, Dong Giao, Ha Trung, Tam Dao and Phuoc An state farms and others which have thus solved the housing problem for cadres and workers and spared the state the trouble of investing millions of dong for this purpose. "Living in peace and being content with one's occupation" is both a truth and fact of life. Experiences have demonstrated that when a state farm takes care to properly organize the life of cadres and workers, they will feel attached to the state farm, display an enthusiastic emulation spirit and fulfill the state plan satisfactorily like those in the Moc Chau, Tam Dao, Sao Vang, Phuoc An and Chien Dan state farms, etc.

To motivate, encourage and help cadres and workers to carry out household economic activities does not mean to slacken guidance and to let everyone act as he pleases. Because of their inadequate understanding of this matter, some state farms are still hesitant and afraid that a household economic "boom" will cause people to neglect state-operated production. Other state farms have permitted the "boom" to go in the wrong direction. Therefore, some people have cleared many hectares to plant crops. Some households have raised each five to seven buffaloes and cows and freely pastured them so that they have destroyed perennial orchards and so forth. These acts are wrong.

The party and state policy is to motivate, encourage and help cadres and workers at state farms to build up their household economies which must, however, be subjected to management, planning and specific guidance. It is absolutely necessary to avoid damaging the state property while developing household economy. Since any task whatever is accompanied by some negative manifestations, we must conduct a struggle to rectify them. These few negative manifestations must not be used as a pretext to limit the scope of encouragement and guidance or to hesitate to provide encouragement and guidance. Satisfactorily building household economy in state farms is also a positive measure to fully use all labor and land potentials to produce a great wealth for society.

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TASKS OF FORESTRY SECTOR IN 1983 DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 83 pp 1,4

[Unattributed article: "The Forestry Sector Begins 1983: Using the Forest to Develop the Forest"]

[Text] The year 1982 was the first year in which the forestry sector surpassed the norms of the state plan: the afforestation plan norm was surpassed by 18 percent; the people individually planted 289 million trees, 120 percent of the plan norm; and forest fires declined by 40 percent in comparison to 1981. At the beginning of March 1983 the Ministry of Forestry held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to evaluate the results attained in 1982, isolate experience lessons, and discussed measures for fulfilling the 1983 state plan.

In 1983, although the material-technical bases are still deficient and the quantities of materials, equipment, vehicles, machinery, and fuel supplied are smaller, the missions that were assigned were greater than in 1982: the concentrated afforestation norm is 55,000 hectares; the people will be encouraged to plant between 350 and 400 million trees; and wood exploitation increased by 8,6 percent over 1982 (including 150,000 cubic meters of wood for export and sufficient wood for mine shaft supports, the paper and fiber industries, etc.). In order to attain those objectives, the conference set forth a number of principal measures.

The first is fully utilizing all existing potential and developing creativity in production. Each locality and base must bring into play its dynamism and creativity, and by all means fully utilize its existing capabilities in production. The most important measure is relying on local natural resources, land, and labor, with the slogan of using the forest to develop the forest and promoting agricultural-forestry production, in combination with the slogan "The state and the people work together and the central, local, and basic levels work together." On that basis, we must create a combined strength and advance to correcting the imbalances in the process of plan implementation.

The second measure is reorganizing production at the local and basic levels. Each locality and production units must rearrange their organization so that it can be appropriate to the new situation and mission, ensure streamlined apparatus, and work with economic effectiveness. The production units which have clear work volumes and missions and which have effective commercial activities must receive priority in investment in order to develop their role. The

production units which are experiencing difficulty in their work because of a scarcity of raw materials which cannot be provided must reorient their production so that it can be appropriate to the economy and in order to stabilize the living conditions of cadres and workers. Production units which have deficits, are weak and deficient, do not have clear work responsibilities, and are not very effective must be resolutely resolved. There must be a decentralization of management in order to bring into play the initiative of the state forest and enterprise directors.

Third, it is necessary to promote and perfect the contracting out of final output in all aspects: afforestation, forest protection, the exploitation of forest products, the processing of forestry products, capital construction, machinery, etc. It is necessary to increase bonuses, intensify control in order to stimulate production and improve product quality. All economic-technical norms must be fully applied in production.

The fourth measure is to bring local labor into the forestry trade. People who grew up in the forest-and-mountains areas and whose lives are tied in with the forest must be recruited into the forestry trade in order to provide jobs, improve their living standards, and train them in a practical manner to plant trees and protect the forest. Forestry must be combined with encouraging fixed cultivation and habitation.

The fifth is to promote the movement to develop initiatives, combined with economic management. Forestry production is mainly manual and takes place under the conditions of material-technical deficiencies. The promotion of the movement to develop initiatives, improve techniques, and rationalize production in order to improve labor productivity, combined with economic management, has a special importance.

The sixth is accelerating the assigning of land and forests, combined with strengthening and developing the district echelon and developing the forest garden and hill garden economy, such as at Doan Hung in Vinh Phu. The denuded hill and mountain wasteland area is still too large. That does not include the coastal white sand area. In order to rapidly plant groundcover on denuded hill land we must rely not only on the state afforestation workers but also, and principally, on the people. The models with regard to the development of forest gardens and hill gardens at Doan Hung in Vinh Phu, the development of forest gardens in Ha Tuyen, planting trees to reclaim sandy land at Thang Binh in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province and at Thieu Hai in Binh Tri Thien are good examples which must be expanded to places with similar conditions. The assigning of land and forests must be combined with developing and strengthening the district echelon and gradually enabling the district to become an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic unit or a forestry-agricultural-industrial unit.

AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS MADE TO COMPLETE LAND SURVEY IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Effort Being Made To Complete Land Survey This Year"]

[Text] This year the city's land management sector surveyed 76,542 hectares of land -- amounting to 37.72 percent of the city's total land area -- and organized the registration of 19,513 hectares. Although it was established only recently, the sector has trained a corps of cadres and set up a land management system in the districts and precincts and in 50 villages and 20 subwards. More than 100 complaints regarding land were satisfactorily resolved.

In 1983 the sector must complete the surveying of 126,458 hectares of land, classify 92,230 hectares, and arrange for the peasants to statistically register 76,570 hectares so that by the end of the year it can complete the surveying, classifying, and statistical registration of all land in the city.

5616
CSO: 4209/333

AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH ENCOURAGES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Vu Kiem: "Ha Nam Ninh Encourages the Development of Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Beginning in 1983, Ha Nam Ninh will promote the development of animal husbandry by rationally utilizing 15 percent of the cultivated area set aside for livestock raising. Depending on the management methods of each place, that area can be taken from the grain-production land. Of that area, 8 to 10 percent can be set aside for hog raising by the cooperative; 2 percent can be set aside to encourage people in the cooperative family sector to raise breeding sows and boars; 1 or 2 percent can be set aside for the initial support of duck raising (places which do not raise ducks can use it for hog raising by the cooperative); and 1 or 2 percent can be set aside for growing grass with which to nourish the cooperative's water buffaloes during urgent periods in the season.

In order to ensure sufficient concentrated feed for hogs and manage the sources of feed well, the province has adopted the policy of organizing feed processing clusters in the districts and cooperatives. With the form of concentrated hog raising, places which are incapable of fully implementing the "three contracts" system and balancing income and expenditures so that they can become profitable can shift over to contracting out livestock raising to cooperative members in order to attain economic effectiveness. Depending on the organization and management levels of each base, appropriate contracting forms may be employed and gradually upgraded. The animal husbandry contracting forms of the Hai Duong cooperative in Hai Hau District and the Khanh Hoi cooperative in Kim Son District are models which should be studied in order to gain experience.

With regard to the raising of water buffaloes and cattle the cooperatives will encourage the cooperative member families to invest their won capital in animal husbandry and have plans to sell straw and stubble to feed those water buffaloes and cattle, in order to increase the cooperative's draft power. Families which raise water buffaloes and cattle and use them to work the soil will be paid workpoints by the cooperative.

5616

CSO: 4209/332

AGRICULTURE

WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS ON DISTRICT SCALE FORMULATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] VNA--To date, almost all districts, precincts and cities situated in agriculturally productive localities have started formulating water conservancy projects and, according to the decentralization principle, have been entrusted with the management of almost all the main material-technical bases, initially reinforced organizationally and endowed with a contingent of cadres and workers to carry out the water conservancy task on a district scale.

Throughout the country, there are 328 districts situated in 7 economic zones and representing 70.4 percent of the total number of districts which have drawn up water conservancy projects and plans on a district scale (not to mention 61 other districts which are in the process of formulating such projects). For the first time, district water conservancy projects have been linked to agroindustrial or agro-forestry-industrial production development plans on a district scale. Despite the need to continuously complement and perfect these projects to suit the new requirements of production, the districts which have drawn up water conservancy projects or for which such projects are being formulated have, generally speaking, contributed to further defining and supplementing the overall project [for all districts] and provided these districts with an additional basis for implementing the plan to develop production--especially agricultural production--and to gradually shape up an agroindustrial or agro-forestry-industrial structure on a district scale.

Based on the overall project and the water conservancy project and production requirements of its own locality, each district will gradually formulate a water conservancy plan, especially one for small-scale water conservancy works to which the people's contributions are considered principal. An overall glance has revealed that water conservancy works whose construction has been organized by districts have been built rapidly and neatly and put into use quickly to serve production purposes. Many water conservancy works have helped coordinate the development of small mechanical engineering, hydro-electricity, tree planting, fish breeding, communications between fields and intervillage and interdistrict communications. Many districts such as Loc Binh (Lang Son), Dien Bien (Lai Chau), Hai Hau (Ha Nam Ninh), Cam Binh (Hai Hung) and Long Phu (Hau Giang) have begun to satisfactorily carry out the task of formulating projects and implementing water conservancy plans in conjunction with the overall project and the districts' production plans.

All provinces and cities have decided to apply the principle of task assignment and decentralization by entrusting each district with the specific duty to organize and manage water conservancy. Across the country there are 342 districts having set up independent water conservancy boards, 87 districts having formed water conservancy-transportation-communications boards and 26 districts have created agricultural-water conservancy or agro-forestry-water conservancy boards. The formation of a water conservancy leadership and management mechanism in districts will really help district party and people's committees to strengthen their leadership and guidance of the water conservancy task more satisfactorily than before.

The water conservancy sector has, by way of decentralization, entrusted 128 districts with the direct management of district-scale material-technical bases formerly managed by each province as a whole. Throughout the country, there are 237 districts which have founded irrigation management enterprises and initiated the economic accounting system to contribute to put the task of operating and managing irrigation works and using water into the right track.

The contingent of water conservancy cadres in districts has also been strengthened. In 1982, the number of cadres of the water conservancy sector working in district was 15,900 including 702 engineers and 3,138 middle-level cadres. Many districts, especially those in the delta and midlands of North Vietnam, have each three to five engineers and a number of districts have each 8 to 10 water conservancy engineers capable of solving the districts' problems of water conservancy technique.

However, in building and strengthening the district level, the water conservancy sector still has shortcomings requiring quick solution. [For example,] the significance and importance of the task of building up districts and strengthening the district level has not yet been deeply and comprehensively understood by many cadres of the sector. Guidance [by the water conservancy sector] had not been exercised in a concentrated manner and in close coordination with other sectors at various levels and has thus failed to bring into play the combined strength of all sectors at all levels. In certain districts, water conservancy projects have tended toward the building of many large-sized works involving mainly the state's investments and have thus proven incompatible with the present situation and have even caused numerous difficulties to the construction task.

From now to 1985, the water conservancy sector together with other sectors and all localities must intensify guidance to complete water conservancy projects for the remaining districts [which have failed to draw up such projects] by the end of 1983 and simultaneously must continue to complement and perfect the water conservancy projects already formulated by 328 districts in order to suit them to the new requirements. It is necessary to thoroughly understand and properly implement the "joint action by the state and people" slogan in formulating and perfecting water conservancy development projects and plans; to coordinate water conservancy projects more closely with the overall project, the agricultural project and those of the economic sectors concerned; to

mobilize local potentials to the maximum to build many more medium- and small-sized water conservancy works and also equipment to promote production, especially agricultural production on the district scale; to step up repairs to the existing water conservancy works, to strengthen their management, to intensify their exploitation and to rationally use water sources to serve agricultural production effectively.

9332

CSO: 4209/340

AGRICULTURE

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THANH HOA'S GRAIN-MOBILIZING TASK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Pham Thanh: "Thanh Hoa -- Four Lessons in Grain-Mobilizing Job"]

[Text] In 1982, Thanh Hoa Province had a gross grain production of 723,000 tons and was able to mobilize a total of 180,000 tons, with nearly 100,000 tons being nonobligation grain. That was the year in which the volume of grain being mobilized was unprecedentedly large -- nearly 1.5 times larger than that in 1981, and nearly 50,000 tons more than the total volume assigned to it by the Central Committee. In its effort to satisfy by itself the need for grain, Thanh Hoa is a new phenomenon and a locality that is moving along with the country as a whole toward fulfilling the number-one urgent task that the 5th Party Congress resolution and the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee have suggested.

For several years Thanh Hoa had always suffered from food shortages; every year the Central Committee had to send to the province about 50,000 tons of grain, and even 90,000 tons in the years of bad harvest. From the 1981 tenth-month rice season on, however, it has ceased to have to beg for grain assistance. Last year, not only was the province capable of satisfying all of the needs, including those of the Central Committee in the locality, but it also sent away 35,000 tons of paddy as a contribution it made to the state for helping other localities. In its grain-mobilizing job, it has learned interesting lessons and acquired a lot of lively experience.

Control of Grain Sources

On the grain front, the Thanh Hoa party organization and people were maintaining a continued state of offensive. As it had been successful in one crop, the province strived to score victory in the next crop. The party and people fought hard against any signs of subjective thinking and complacency resulting from having baskets relatively filled with paddy. Such thinking and action

resulted in the fact that although there was no increase of agricultural materials, the grain output in 1982 actually increased by 93,000 tons over the 1981 figure. The good thing about Thanh Hoa was the fact that its farmers sold to the state most of the grain they obtained from that increase. The evidence of this fact was seen in the quantities of grain mobilized in 1982 being 47,000 tons larger than those in 1981. This achievement was far from simple, for while farmers were carrying out their product contracts, narrow-mindedness and localism were still strong. Does it mean that increasing the quantities of mobilized grain is tantamount to "cleaning out" what they have got and failing to encourage them to practice intensive cultivation so as to exceed the assigned goal? This is a matter that needs further clarification in order to continue to heighten the people's fervor and responsibility for contributing to the construction and defense of the fatherland. For the party committee echelons and administrations at all levels, to what extent does control of grain reflect their leadership capacity and the effectiveness of the machinery and do they consider grain the basis for stabilizing the political, ideological and organizational situation? Is it true, as the realities of several years in some localities and at some levels have shown, that the shortages of grain and hardships in daily life led to a lack of unanimity and unity of mind among people at different levels and in or out of the party? The resolutions of the Provincial VCP Standing Committee on production and mobilization of grain in the fifth- and tenth-month seasons have raised and then definitely resolved this matter. The phases of political activities extending from the party chapters to the people have revolved around a single question: What does the state do as it controls most of the grain? We can find out if we link this question with the situation in the province. Who is going to feed 350,000 cadres, workers and civil servants in addition to the armed forces? In addition to the yearly need for the state sector amounting to 70,000 tons of grain, there are nearly 27,000 tons needed for the collective economic sector, then other needs and the obligation to the country as a whole and also there must be some reserve. Without controlling the grain supply how can the state bring grain from where there is a surplus to where there is a shortage, or how can it have grain when the crops are bad? To step up production must go hand in hand with getting hold of products, with good production, and also good mobilization of grain. This view has been fully understood in the course of organizing purchases.

Economic Measures, Market Management

Not only in Thanh Hoa but in other localities there exists the phenomenon of grain prices in the free market being higher than the directed prices set by the state for grain purchases. A lack of cash and goods for sales and exchanges is a common truth that will remain unsolved for many years to come. But as it had no other way to control the grain supply, Thanh Hoa combined its educational and ideological work with economic measures and market management. About ideological work, the Standing Committees of the Provincial VCP

Committee and the People's Committee held conferences with the key cadres of sectors, districts and cities to state clearly the attitude and decision of the Provincial VCP Committee, namely, definitely not to raise the purchase prices because grain was purchased to supply to cadres, workers and combatants in the armed forces and to put in a grain reserve for emergency uses. The best opportunities to make purchases would be missed and the goal of grain mobilizing would not be reached if any localities waited for price adjustments and failed to appeal to the people's patriotic spirit and understanding of socialism. Wherever it may be, we must clearly explain that the relationship between the state and farmers is not one of "you give the money, I give the soup," but rather something beyond sole exchanges of goods. The essential responsibility of the state is to control the grain supply; the obligation of farmers is to sell the state their surplus paddy. To let paddy fall into the hands of the grain speculators is to pass to them a noose which they will put around our neck during the time crops are bad and paddy and rice are scarce. Along with the ideological work, Thanh Hoa created a cash fund and a goods fund to supplement the need to make purchases. Management of the grain market was fairly strict. Except for the grain and commercial sectors, not a single organ or enterprise was allowed to deal with farmers to buy grain or to exchange goods. An enterprise and an organ in the province which were caught sending vehicles away to purchase grain received prompt punishment, which was widely publicized among other units. Naturally, paddy did not flow into the state storehouses just because of ideological work and firm management measures. On the basis of the state and farmers working and caring together, Thanh Hoa tried to exploit on the spot any potential capabilities. The cash and goods supplied to the province amounted to only about 60 percent of the grain-mobilizing goal. The province did not wait for more or remain dependent on others. To have money to purchase the fifth-month paddy, it restricted all of the expenses that were not necessary yet and launched a campaign to urge people to make savings deposits, which amounted to 30 million dong. In the tenth-month season, while cash and goods were scarcer, the norm set for purchases was higher. A movement to urge people to sell paddy on credit to the state in the form of receiving credit as savings deposits was launched throughout the province. The Fatherland Front, Federation of Trade Unions and women's and youth mass organizations in the province took part in this proselyting campaign with a high degree of enthusiasm and sense of responsibility. The Women's Union successfully encouraged each member in the agricultural sector to sell 20 kilograms of paddy as savings deposit and each member in small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, particularly in cities and towns, to make savings deposits equivalent to the value of 20 kilograms of paddy. These actual and through-paddy-sales savings deposits turned Thanh Hoa into one of the 4 provinces and municipalities having a savings excess of more than 100 million dong at the end of 1982.

In addition to the sales of paddy as savings deposits, Thanh Hoa has adopted other forms of movement accepted by the people: the cooperatives that have relatively sufficient food supply pay for work done with cash; the cooperatives that have cash income pay for work done with cash; cooperative members use paddy to pay off debts to their cooperatives and their contributions to building the material and technical base of the collectives are calculated with paddy as value; what the cooperatives owe the state in terms of renting machinery for plowing and harrowing, paying water conservancy fees, and so on are paid for with paddy. And another way of doing things that is receiving good response from many cooperatives is the formula of selling paddy as transfer transaction. Among only 40 cooperatives the quantities of paddy sold as transfer transactions already amounted to 5,023 tons. Thieu Yen District was leading with 2,998 tons, including 90 tons sold by Yen Tan Cooperative alone. About the sales of goods in exchange for grain, in addition to the items supplied by the Central Committee like cotton materials, bicycles, bicycle tires and tubes, flash light batteries, cement, porcelain ware, etc., Thanh Hoa was trying to get supplemental sources of goods, such as nitrate fertilizer and cotton materials and to encourage on-the-spot production of bricks, tiles, lime, lumber, etc. The people in the province also were willing to exchange more than 11,000 tons of grain for nitrate fertilizer to be delivered at later dates. Going after the goods that had exchange value, the commercial sector also mobilized the goods that originally were to be sold at business-maintaining prices for exchanging for grain at retail prices. Any locality that needed goods, no matter how small the quantities it desired, was to get them through sale-exchange, which both satisfied the need for consumer goods and reduced stocks in storehouses while avoiding payment in cash, with the state still getting the grain it wanted to buy. The way Thanh Hoa solved the cash and goods problem to mobilize grain was in conformity with the actual situation in which the state was short of cash and goods and many people, who had some excess paddy, were not yet in need of cash and goods. Hundreds of families sold 500 kilograms or more of paddy as savings deposits; tens of families, 1,000 kilograms or more. The fact that individual families were selling paddy as savings deposits, and collectives as transfer transactions, is an evidence showing that although the state may have certain amounts of money and goods, it does not mean it can buy paddy in the quantities that are proportional to such amounts.

A Task for All

Some of the problems mentioned in the two parts above prove that Thanh Hoa did mobilize the combined strength of the entire province and knew how to combine many measures within its grain-purchasing task. What needs to be emphasized is the fact that the Thanh Hoa party organization succeeded in drawing the creative capabilities of many individuals, sectors and echelons around the main political task. During the period of concentrated purchases,

although the province as a whole was overly busy and active, the atmosphere that prevailed was that of a campaign and of a festival. Not only did the grain sector play an important role, but other sectors concerned also joined in the common effort and evaluated their own activities on the basis of the amounts of grain purchased. For instance, in addition to pushing its members and the youths toward urging their families to make savings in consumption and to sell paddy to the state, the Youth Union was also responsible for discovering and preventing any illegal sales and purchases of grain. The Federation of Trade Unions urged those cadres and workers whose families lived in the countryside to ask them to buy paddy for the state. Those who were capable of doing so did accept the request. Nearly 5,000 out of 350,000 cadres and workers did accept to buy paddy and in a 3-month period were able to buy an average of over 11,000 tons. The benefits that resulted from this were the fact that cadres and workers received money only once for buying grain, did not have to go to the store every month and got paddy and rice of good quality and free of any mixture. As to the state, it did not have to pay for shipping and milling costs, nor to put grain into storehouses and to take it out from the latter.

The measure that had a long-term significance and decisive effects on the overall success of the province's grain-mobilizing task was the fact that its party committee echelons and local administrations assumed direct leadership over the economic sectors and managed them in the same manner as they would the armed services whose responsibilities were fully determined in each battle. Last year, although Thanh Hoa was able to mobilize such a large volume of grain, it did not have any problem in its organization and leadership. The grain sector, which played the role of staff, recommended a number of measures that the party committee echelons accepted and inserted in their resolutions. This sector was taking care only of mobilizing the obligation paddy and the paddy to be used to exchange for nitrate fertilizer. Almost all of the goods funds of the grain sector were assigned to the commercial sector so that it could rationally use such services as storage and distribution and fully use labor, storehouses and stores. And the commercial sector mainly served as an agent of the grain sector for purchasing nonobligation paddy. This arrangement helped to quadruple its turnovers compared to the previous year. The nonobligation paddy bought by the commercial sector and its marketing cooperatives amounted to nearly 30,000 tons. The 28 women working in the store in Cho Moi Market, Dong Son District, organized exchanges of goods for grain and got more than 1,000 tons. The communications and transportation sector maintained balance in its force and operated its means on schedule as it brought goods over and carried paddy away. The financial sector took care of capital; the goods prices sector quickly decided about the price relationship involving exchanges; banks continuously urged people to make savings deposits and adopted procedures to reward and encourage the people who made savings deposits during the paddy-purchasing season.

The industrial, building and forestry sectors tried to find goods from local sources to use in exchanges with farmers.

Key Role of Districts

For Thanh Hoa, Thieu Yen was a typical district in terms of assuming centralized leadership and making quick and neat purchases right during the season. To be able to do so, the district level must know very well the grain-supplying capacity of different areas and cooperatives and control the sources of cash and goods in order to keep their movement and distribution on schedule. In the purchasing process, the province is responsible for providing districts with capital, goods and means, but does not do things in their place. Short of cash and goods, the districts were trying to get them by applying the appropriate formulas that the province had developed by relying on the localities' experience (in making savings deposits, selling paddy on credit, exchanging nitrate fertilizer on credit, selling paddy as transfer transactions, and so on). As the functions and responsibilities pertaining to the district level had been clearly defined, all districts in the province, including the seven highland districts, last year were able to overfulfill their grain obligation. Thieu Yen, Dong Son and Tho Xuan Districts were able to mobilize 20,000 tons each. The highland districts, which never had enough to eat, last year had some paddy left. Over 10,000 tons of subsidiary foods converted to paddy equivalent mainly contributed by the highland districts were enough to fulfill their obligation.

A question that is being raised is this: Has Thanh Hoa gone too far in mobilizing grain? Why does the province currently have a food shortage in some areas after it has considerably exceeded its grain obligation? It is true that a number of villages in Tinh Gia, Quang Xuong and Hau Loc Districts, which have had difficulties in production, are facing a shortage of food and, in some cases, even are receiving welfare assistance. About 20 percent of farmer households are encountering difficulties. This is a truth, for to begin with these localities have not had much grain to be mobilized. The areas that have had good production and have contributed a great deal to the obligation now still have some grain reserve to use until the next crop. The province as a whole has mobilized only about 25 percent of the total grain output.

Beside the grain-mobilizing gains there still are weak aspects and shortcomings in distribution. On the basis of controlling most grain sources, the province has guidelines for rational organization and distribution for various needs and pays attention to the industrial crops-growing and coastal zones, manual-production sector, elderly people, small families, and so on.

The lessons learned from last year's practical solution of the grain production and mobilization problem are opening the way for Thanh Hoa to score greater gains.

AGRICULTURE

AVERAGE RICE CROP YIELD IN HAU GIANG SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Hau Giang: Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield Reaches Average of 4-5 Tons, Increases 4-5 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] The 29,700 hectares of winter-spring rice in Hau Giang Province are being harvested at an accelerated pace. The districts that have large winter-spring rice areas are Thot Not with 10,600 hectares, O Mon 8,000 hectares and Chau Thanh 4,100 hectares. Thanks to a timely supply of seeds, a switch to new rice varieties, mainly to NN6A, NN7A and MTL34, and active prevention and control of harmful insects, the districts have obtained good average rice crop yields. Thot Not District has obtained over 5 tons, Chau Thanh about 4 tons and O Mon 4-4.5 tons per hectare. Compared to last year's winter-spring season, this year the rice crop yield increases by 4-5 quintals per hectare.

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CSO: 4209/334

AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG ADJUSTS LAND, SETS UP COLLECTIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "An Giang Closely Combines Land Adjustment With Setting Up Production Collectives and Developing Production"]

[Text] An Giang is a province with many accomplishments in the intensive cultivation of rice and has expanded its high-yield rice area more rapidly than the other Mekong Delta provinces. During the past 2 years, in addition to the irrigation movement the cooperativization movement has also developed strongly. Therefore, it is necessary to transform the old production relations and build new production relations. Because of the requirement of furthering the cooperativization movement by practicing intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons, An Giang has set up 1,855 production solidarity teams, 870 collectives, and 6 agricultural cooperatives. The production collectives and agricultural cooperatives have brought 57,265 peasant families, who account for 28 percent of the families and 26 percent of the agricultural workers, into the collective way of livelihood. It has collectivized 37,500 hectares, 15.3 percent of the cultivated area. In 1982 An Giang adjusted the land of 7,817 families with 5,157 hectares, thus increasing the amount of land adjusted since the liberation to 40,157 hectares belonging to 51,817 peasant families.

5616

CSO: 4209/333

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFT TEXTILES BECOME STATE SUBSIDIARIES

OW270730 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 27 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--The small and handicraft textile industry in Ho Chi Minh City which is located mostly in the suburban districts has been re-organised into subsidiaries of state-run textile mills.

In Hoc Mon District, all the six textile cooperatives and 36 textile collectives are now operating as subsidiary workshops of the Binh Minh textile factory No 6. Their output is estimated at 15 million metres of textile a year.

In Thu Duc, 11 handicraft textile workshops have been placed under the management of the textile factory No 9 which has signed with them a contract for the production of 72,000 metres of cloth and 250,000 metres of gauze in the three last quarters of the year.

In Tan Binh District, private producers have grouped themselves into several cooperatives. The Rang Dong (Sawa) co-op in the precinct, has more than 800 looms.

CSO: 4200/580

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EFFORTS TO BOOST WATERWAY SHIPPING CAPACITY URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Raising River Shipping Capacity"]

[Text] Waterway shipping is a prong of the transportation front. The river shipping force is gradually growing stronger with the three state-operated central, state-operated local and cooperative forces and accounts for 40 percent of the total volume of goods being transported in the country. In 1982, although the conditions for its operations were not better, the sector boosted the volume of goods by 12 percent over 1981 and fulfilled its main task of transporting enough coal to the thermoelectric power plants. However, the quality of its means and loading-unloading equipment was not very good, and there were quite a few shortcomings in organizing their uses. The percentage of good means was low; loading and unloading were slow; the turnaround time of the fleets of barges was still too long. The means of central and local enterprises were run with excessive overlapping and in many cases empty. Losses of goods during shipping were not prevented in time. Some inappropriate regulations, procedures and policies were not corrected; labor discipline remained lax. Only by overcoming the above-mentioned weaknesses we could boost the river shipping capacity by 15-20 percent. This is a realistic figure for a transportation sector that enjoys many advantages. For the same output the river shipping sector invests less capital and consumes fuels only one-eighth as much as compared to the railroal and motor shipping sectors. More than 40,000 kilometers of existing river routes, which are linked with more than 3,000 kilometers of coastwise routes, create a network of convenient waterway shipping linking many important economic zones.

The objective conditions above cannot by themselves bring about the desired results. The thing to do that is of decisive significance is to operate and use river shipping with a great deal of initiative and on the basis of projects, plans and centralized and unified management. First of all, we must attach importance to strengthening the material and technical base, with emphasis

on the key aspects; prepare for the next stage of development; and gradually correct the lack of balance between the fleets of boats and barges and the industry that repairs boats and builds new ones, between transportation and loading-unloading, ports and terminals, warehouses and yards, currents and routes, liaison and signal, and so on. The immediate requirement is for the river shipping sector to make in-depth investment that will create changes in the quality of using and operating its means, equipment, ports and terminals and existing repair facilities. The effort to improve the organization of production and management now taking place in the sector is a good precondition for the fulfillment of this task. To unify management of the sector on the basis of division of work and decentralization, to switch from the bureaucratic across-the-board way of management to business profit-and-loss accounting, to achieve centralized moderation and the creation of shipping agents, to establish central river shipping corporations in charge of an entire transportation-program region including fleets and ports, etc. will create a new capacity. By properly doing the above-mentioned jobs the river shipping sector will be able to control the entire shipping process, to use the central and local forces on its own initiative, to control the turnaround time of its means, to properly generate the two-way shipping mode and to be responsible for the quantities and quality of goods during the shipment and in the ports and terminals. Since the socialist pattern of management requires creativity and discipline, it must on the one hand bear full responsibility for a complete shipping circuit, and on the other hand extend the association between the central and local forces, the state-operated and cooperative ones and between itself and other transport sectors and customers in order to overcome in time the difficulties and obstacles that often exist. It must criticize and overcome in time any signs of localism, lack of discipline, acting at one's convenience, irresponsibility, going after turnovers or doing business without considering its results and firmly punish the thieves who are causing disturbances on the river routes.

We must correctly combine the needs for building new means of transportation and repairing the existing ones while we have small quantities of materials, iron and steel. We must give priority to repairing means of transportation and loading-unloading equipment, fully using the existing piers and loading platforms and paying attention to restoring and producing a number of major parts. About building anew, develop the kinds of large-capacity barges, powerful boats for pushing and towing capable of operating by the combined river-and-sea mode; and prepare good conditions for accommodating in the North "laps" boats (boats and escorts) in the coming years. Mobilize capital and skilled labor from the people to build junks made of bamboo, cement and bamboo, cement and steel nets, wood, and so on, and propelled by sails or motors; and properly manage this force by consolidating and developing the collectively-operating installations, particularly in the southern provinces. In addition to strengthening the material and technical base, the river shipping

units try to step up political and ideological education among cadres and workers and to form responsible and highly capable crews in order to properly exploit all of the sector's potential capabilities. Review and supplement in time the necessary policies and procedures so as to overcome some of the difficulties in everyday life and to further stress the responsibilities of cadres and crewmen for production and regular work.

The communications and transportation sector in general, and the river shipping sector in particular are changing their work pattern, renewing both organization and management and striving to achieve within the first quarter one-fourth of their annual plan. The task of transporting coal, grain, building materials, etc. is being urgently raised. The river shipping sector must be very active and flexible, uphold the sense of responsibility and concept of discipline, fulfill at any cost such a task and properly serve the production and building sectors and the standard of living.

5598

CSO: 4209/334

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE LANDING STRIP BUILT IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 24 March, units participating in the Hanoi international airline completed the building of a landing strip named A2. This landing strip is the largest and also the last of eight construction items built during the first stage in the southern area of the Hanoi international airline project. With an area of 45,000 square meters, the landing strip can accommodate six large aircraft and is equipped with a night lighting network conformable to international standards.

This construction item was planned by the Technical Bureau of the Civil Aviation General Department, carried out at the indicated speed by the Construction Section of the Airport Department in conjunction with Group 259 of the Engineer Command and with Group 28 of the Air Force Command and completed in conformity with international standards.

During the construction process, cadres and combatants at the work site carried out a successful research into the use of ordinary cement to form a high-grade type of cement, which resulted in a saving of millions of dong.

All the construction items of the international airline project to be built in the first stage and including a transit station, landing strip A2, a warehouse, a gasoline and oil depot, an electricity and water supply network, an area reserved for various activities and an aircraft repair shop... have thus been completely built with a total use area of over 14,200 square meters.

9332

CSO: 4209/340

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

CYCLONE SWEEPS THROUGH PROVINCE--Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--A cyclone recently swept through the northwestern province of Son La, killing 14 persons, injuring 26 others, and damaging or pulling down more than 100 houses. The cyclone, the most violent so far in the province, packed winds of over 100 kilometres per hour, hit the provincial capital of Son La and the districts of Quynh Nhai, Mai Son, Muong Lan, and Thuan Chau. The party committee and the people's committee of the province have joined the local administrations and mass organizations in helping the people in the stricken areas to normalize their living and working conditions. [Text] [OW272050 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 27 Apr 83]

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